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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 48. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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LONDON TIMES' FOREIGN NEWS.

Dispatches Received at Pretoria Tell of a Repulse to Col. Plumer's Force at Ramoutsa.

DRAW BACK TO ARUNDEL.

British Forces Near Rensburg Not Strong Enough to Guard Long Lines Around Colesberg.

BOER MOVE NEAR LADYSMITH

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The Times

LONDON.

SATURDAY (4 A. M.), FEBRUARY 17.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times prints the following from its special correspondents:

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Thursday)—Official dispatches received at Pretoria show that Colonel Plumer's force early on the morning of Feb. 12 made a determined attack on the Boer position at Ramoutsa, but was repulsed, leaving six men killed, including Captain Friend, and four wounded. The British got within ten yards of the wall of the fort. The Boers said they had no casualties on their side.

The republicans also claim to have repulsed the British at Luckhoff, killing three, wounding six, and capturing seventeen men.

Commandant Lemmer reports the capture of a British Maxim near Colesberg and the isolation of a second which is likely to be secured. The Boer loss was three killed, fourteen wounded.

General Viljoen's commando surprised a British patrol on the Tugela on Monday and captured a Lieutenant and seven men.

The Transvaal government is framing an important proclamation in reference to foreign banks' financial transactions. The cash reserves at the end of December of all banks doing business in the republics amounted to £2,500,000.

British Retire to Arundel.

ARUNDEL, Cape Colony (Thursday)—Owing to the overwhelming number of the Boer forces the small British force here has been unable to hold the extensive line in front of the Colesberg position. General Clements retired his troops early yesterday on Arundel. Severe fighting occurred on the 12th, prior to the retirement from Slingersfonten. The enemy attacked the Worcestershire regiment in great force, but suffered severely from our rifle fire at short ranges. The same day the Inniskillen Dragoons and the mounted Australians, while covering the retirement of the Berkshire and Wiltshire regiments from their posts on the left flank, came in contact with the enemy in great numbers, but they succeeded in covering the infantry without serious loss. The Boer casualties were heavy. The Australians, though greatly outnumbered, displayed great coolness and bravery.

Two companies of the Wiltshire regiment on outpost duty failed to join the force before retirement, and, their absence not being noticed on parade, they were eventually cut off.

Boer Moves Near Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH (Wednesday)—Yesterday there was a considerable movement among the Boers to the north. This has somewhat changed the situation under development in the Orange Free State, the events there affecting a section of the Free State force in Natal. All is quiet here. An attempt by the political prisoners to escape from camp was frustrated.

Russian Pressure on Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Thursday)—Russia having kept silent since May regarding the repatriation of the Armenian refugees in the Caucasus, the Sultan believed the matter had been dropped. Consequently yesterday's Russian note came as an unpleasant surprise, more especially as the note was couched in an aggrieved and somewhat preemptory tone. As a compensation for the Bagdad railway concession Russia demands prior right on equal terms over all applicants for railway concessions in Asia Minor north of the German line. The difficulty concerning the election of the Catholicos of Sis has been adjusted by a compromise, Kum Kapu partially yielding.

Persian Railway Company.

ODESSA (Friday)—The Odessa Novosti today says it has received a communication from St. Petersburg stating that during the first half of the present year the Persian railway company will be founded, having its administration in St. Petersburg.

Disorder in Shan Tung.

SHANGHAI (Thursday)—The condition of affairs in Shan Tung Province is increasingly serious. Disturbances organized by the anti-foreign rioters have resulted in the stoppage of railway work and the recall of the engineers. There is no indication that either Peking or the local officials will take determined measures to suppress the movement. A detachment of 180 men with four guns left Tsintao yesterday for the protection of life and property in the German Hinterland.

An edict issued today offers 100,000 taels reward for the capture of the reformers Kang Yuwei and Liang, alive or dead.

Uruguay Finances Good.

MONTEVIDEO (Friday)—Yesterday the Chambers resumed the ordinary sessions. The President's message shows a satisfactory financial and economic situation. The revenue last year was $15,750,000, an increase of over $900,000 over the previous

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

French with 7,000 mounted men relieved Kimberley after 127 days of siege; he occupied the five Boer camps south of town, capturing supplies and ammunition, and is scouring country north. Roberts occupied Jacobsdal, recapturing many British prisoners. Cronje's forces surprised and supposed to be dispersed. Kelly-Kenny in pursuit of Boer convoy attempting to escape to Bloemfontein.

Clements retreated from Rensburg to Arundel; two companies of Wiltshire Regiment captured by Boers.

House of Commons voted supplementary army estimate carrying £13,000,000.

Plumer's attack on Boers at Ramoutsa repulsed; six British killed.

European press concede importance of Kimberley's relief.

England said to be enlisting recruits in Russian Poland.

Ladysmith garrison eating mule flesh.

FOREIGN.

Russian press demands opening of Dardanelles to Czar's battleships. Berlin press expect Russian move on Herat. Japan in fear of Russian aggression.

Pope declared demonstrations against French Ministry's action on Assumptionists is inopportune.

Dr. Deckert says Nicaraguan Canal will make the United States the real power of the new century.

Czar forbid Sultan to grant foreigners concessions for railroads to Russian frontier.

Japan will send physicians and nurses to China, as other powers send missionaries.

Hauptmann's "Versunkene Glocke" awarded Schiller prize for best drama.

Terms agreed upon for direct cable between Cape Town and Australia.

De Rodays says he is willing to meet Castellane in any kind of a contest.

French Chamber rejected Socialist proposal to investigate the army.

Forty-seven additional British warships prepared for service.

Minister Bryan is negotiating reciprocity treaty with Brazil.

Ambassador Monson returned to Paris.

LOCAL.

Council Committee on Schools informed Board of Education that hereafter the committee would be the judge of what sites are to be bought and buildings erected. Voted favorably on proposition to issue $125,000 bonds for constructing a truant school.

Swift current in South Branch rendered steamer Jesse Spalding unmanageable and threw it across the stream, causing a dam which stopped river traffic above Morgan street. Controlling works at Lockport shut down to check current.

Miss Margaret Griffiths eloped with John N. Drummond of St. Louis. Couple now in New York. Parental objection based on their youth; he is 25 and she is 22 years old.

Clerk Ryan of South Town Collector's office, who was to meet President Warner of the Real Estate board and show Supervisor Shannon's bond, could not be found.

Man supposed to be ex-Mayor Linn of Little Rock, Ark., insisted on delivering anti-trust oration in lobby of Palmer House and was ejected three times.

Depositors crowded Security Savings society's office in hope of learning Bennett's whereabouts. Some still have faith in him.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, before the Friday club, discussed Boer affairs, calling the Jameson raid a betrayal.

West Side Park commission will try to raise money to erect building in Garfield Park for Gunther collection.

THE TRIBUNE'S suit against Associated Press for appropriating cable news heard.

Dr. Allen's son will investigate physician's death-bed disinheritance of family.

Herman Nathan bankrupted by attempt to carry too heavy life insurance.

One city laborer killed and five injured by gas while working in sewer.

Ten persons have died of accidental gas asphyxiation since Jan. 1.

Rents of flats and offices in modern buildings to be raised.

Heidelmeier has passed his examination.

DOMESTIC.

Molineux sentenced to be electrocuted; denounced testimony of witnesses. Father issued statement declaring son's innocence.

Politicians and Judges of both parties said to have had their hands in coffers of Third Avenue railroad in New York.

Justice swore he had not married Mrs. Craven to Senator Fair, but had been offered $10,000 to say he had.

Postmaster Simmons of Seward, Neb., accused of embezzlement. Bondsman dropped dead when notified.

Professor W. G. Sumner told his class at Yale that 90 per cent of all marriages are unhappy.

Bloodhounds' trail of alleged burglars held insufficient evidence by Will County Judge.

Thomas A. Edison Jr. says he has constructed a safety electric miner's lamp.

New York messenger boy stole $700 and started for Chicago to fight Indians.

In eight months 13,000 Japanese have emigrated to Hawaii.

Archbishop Hennessy's illness likely to be fatal.

Hilton art collection sold for $185,478.

WASHINGTON.

President said to be worried because people oppose Hay-Pauncefote treaty, subsidy bill, and free trade with Porto Rico.

Clark's manager in Senatorial contest swore he knew of no attempted bribery.

Governor General Wood's popularity increased by his tour through Cuba.

Republican Senators tacitly agreed to postpone Quay case indefinitely.

State department officials deny England made overtures for an alliance.

Conferees appointed on financial bill will be at work today.

Senate discussed the Philippine question.

Hay will investigate Macrum charges.

POLITICS.

Present interest in Gubernatorial contest centers in fight between Hanecy and Reeves for Edgar and Jackson County delegations.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins said to be trying to get back into Democratic machine.

La Salle County convention instructed delegates for Reeves.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Building contractors issued statement declaring they do not oppose union labor but will fight Building Trades Council "to the death."

Seven hundred tailors will be locked out today unless they sign agreement not to strike during 1900. Both sides defiant.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse commission will investigate grain rates.

G. H. Heafford has plans for all-rail route to Europe, bridging Bering Sea.

Dun says important branches of business are hindered by labor troubles.

European demand for American coal.

Frick-Carnegie suit will be hastened.

SPORTING.

American association promoters say organization is all right and will have a Philadelphia club.

Choynski gained decision over Maher. Matthews defeated McPartland.

Western college men meet today to discuss rules from track athletics.

SWIFT RIVER MAKES DAM.

CURRENT THROWS STEAMER ACROSS SOUTH BRANCH.

Jesse Spalding, Towing Out of Slip at Foot of Morgan Street, Is Rendered Unmanageable by the Flood and Effectively Blocks the Stream—Controlling Works Shut Down to Enable Its Release—Canal Water Power Negotiations.

The swift current in the South Branch yesterday afternoon, which vesselmen estimated at from two and one-half to three miles an hour, rendered the steamer Jesse Spalding unmanageable by the tugs, threw it across the stream, and effectually dammed the river at the foot of Morgan street. It was the first case of the kind since the drainage canal was opened, but both vesselmen and trustees feared it would not be the last unless prompt and effective remedies were employed. River traffic above Morgan street was suspended while the accidental dam lasted. The controlling works at Lockport had to be shut down to check the current and make possible the release of the steamer.

The Spalding, loaded with 70,000 bushels of corn, started at 2 o'clock in tow of two tugs to go from Mason's slip at Morgan street to the Illinois Central slip at the end of the Main Branch. The boat is 200 feet long, and drawn fifteen feet, while the river is only 140 feet wide at this point and twenty-two feet deep. At the time the start was made 285,000 cubic feet of water a minute were going over the dam at Lockport, and 35,000 cubic feet were pouring into the Illinois and Michigan canal at Bridgeport, making a flow of 320,000 cubic feet through the river at the slip, and causing a current which resulted in the accident.

How the Blockade Happened.

When the bow of the Spalding emerged into the river from the slip the current seized it and, in spite of the efforts of the tug, threw it up-stream. The crew of the Spalding got out a line to the dock in an attempt to hold the boat, but the hawser broke. Then the steamer swung with the current until the bow caught against the opposite dock, while the stern still hung in the slip. Two more tugs did their best to pull the steamer from its position, but all they did was to break the towlines, and in the meantime the water in the river began to pile up higher and higher on the side of the boat presented to the current.

The Spalding lay completely across the stream, and, as there was only seven feet between its bottom and the bed of the river, it caused nearly a complete dam. There was only this seven-foot space between its bottom and the river bed for 320,000 cubic feet of water a minute to go through, which was entirely inadequate.

Finally President Boldenweck of the Drainage board was telephoned. He ordered the controlling works of Lockport shut down to check the current in the river, which Chief Engineer Randolph estimated would take from five to six hours.

Some Remedies Suggested.

Mr. Randolph said there are several slips in the South Branch where it is dangerous to take out boats with a current in the river and suggested as one remedy that the river in front of these slips be dredged to a greater depth so that should a boat be caught there would be more room for the water to escape.

Trustee Carter said: "These blockades are certain to occur at several points and the only remedy is to round off the corners of the docks at the entrance of the slips. This will allow boats coming out of the slips an opportunity to begin turning the moment they get into the river without blocking the channel. Something should be done at once to relieve the situation. If we do not act there is sure to be trouble when the navigation season opens."

The full flow of 360,000 cubic feet of water a minute was turned on at the controlling works at Lockport for two hours in the morning, breaking up the ice in the shallow basin below Lockport, and, it was believed, eliminating any farther danger from ice gorges.

Water Power Negotiations.

The special Council committee having in charge the negotiations looking to the acquirement by the city of the drainage canal water power decided to ask the Council at its next meeting to authorize the issuance of city bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, with which to install the necessary plant to develop the power. It was also decided to seek a modification of the contract with the sanitary trustees, so that instead of a flat price of $5 a year a horse power a revaluation can be had at stated periods.

This attempt to issue city bonds for this purpose is expected to open the whole question of the city's right to issue more bonds under the recent decision in the Stuckart case. Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe told the committee there was considerable question whether the 5 per cent limitation on indebtedness in the constitution referred to the total value of taxable property as found by the Assessors or the 20 per cent on which the tax levy is based. Outside of the outstanding bonds, he said, there are judgments for $2,200,000 and it has also been claimed that the $1,500,000 owed to the special assessment rebate fund by the general fund and as much more owing for public benefits for street intersections must be included in this indebtedness, and in addition there was a question whether the $2,500,000, which is nominally in the sinking fund, but has been diverted to other purposes, must not also be included in the indebtedness. If it all is included then the city has passed its constitutional limit if the 5 per cent is held to apply to the "assessed valuation." Should the Supreme Court hold that the constitutional limitation applies to the total value of all taxable property then the city can increase its indebtedness up to $75,000,000.

Bridge Controversy Settled.

The drainage trustees have settled their differences with the Scherzer Rolling Lift Bridge company over the construction of the Campbell avenue railroad bridge. The Scherzer concern will assign its contract to the Pencroyd Bridge and Iron company of Pittsburg, and withdraw all claims for extras. The latter corporation will build the bridge for $250,000, and have it ready for use on Oct. 1, 1900. The Pencroyd company will furnish a bond of $70,000.

UNIVERSITY BOYS TO SHOOT.

Target Practice Will Be Part of Course in Military Science—War Department Sends Ammunition.

Target practice will form hereafter a part of the work of the class in military science and tactics at the University of Chicago. Captain Bomus has received from the War department 100 gun slings, 5,000 rounds of cartridge balls, a set of reloading tools, 5,000 target pasters, and 5,000 regulation cartridges. A target is being constructed and will be placed at the north end of the running track in the gymnasium. Practice in shooting will take place on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. This indoor work will be followed in the spring by practice on the ranges at Fort Sheridan.

COLD WEATHER TO CONTINUE.

Worst of the Wave Expected This Morning—Much Suffering Caused—Woman Frozen to Death.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL WEATHER RECORD

1 a. m.	1	1 p. m.	0
2 a. m.	0	2 p. m.	0
3 a. m.	—1	3 p. m.	2
4 a. m.	—1	4 p. m.	1
5 a. m.	—1	5 p. m.	1
6 a. m.	—1	6 p. m.	0
7 a. m.	—1	7 p. m.	—1
8 a. m.	—1	8 p. m.	—2
9 a. m.	—1	9 p. m.	—2
10 a. m.	—2	10 p. m.	—2
11 a. m.	—1	11 p. m.	—2
12 m.	—1		

[At 2 o'clock this morning the street level thermometer showed a temperature of 0, indicating a probable temperature of 3° or 4° below on the Auditorium tower.]

Fair and continued cold weather is predicted for today, with the probability of its continuing through tomorrow. The extreme cold point will be reached early this morning, when it is expected the temperature will drop to between 5° and 10° below zero. Professor Cox last night hardly thought it would reach the latter figure, but would touch 7° or 8° below.

In point of average temperature yesterday was the coldest of the year, the highest point reached being only 2° above, while the minimum was 5° below at 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. With the single exception of Helena, Mont., where 10° below was reported, Chicago and northern Illinois was the coldest part of the country.

The body of Mrs. Lizzie McDonald, a widow, was found in the morning in the basement at 71 West Congress street. The woman, it is believed, froze to death. The police are unable to find her friends. She rented the rooms on Thursday and was last seen alive at 5 o'clock by Mrs. Margaret Buckley, 77 West Congress street. She was then in good health apparently. She brought fuel to the house, but there was no fire.

Chief Engineer Waters of the Board of Education says he has received no complaint recently from any of the schools about the scarcity or the poor quality of the coal.

Mrs. Emelie Fry, scantily clothed and shivering from the cold, staggered into the Twenty-second Street Police Station last evening and asked for aid. She said she lived with her three children, the eldest 9 and the youngest 2 years old, in two rooms at 352 Twenty-second street. Last week her furniture was taken because she could not pay the installment due, and she had been served with a notice by the landlord to leave before Monday. A purse of $16 was raised by the police.

KIDNAPED BOY RETURNS HOME.

Thomas Turpin Carried to Spain in an Italian Boat Liberated Through Efforts of State Department.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Thomas Turpin, aged 15, one of the boys shanghaied at this port three months ago on the Italian bark Armonia, which sailed from here to Cadiz, Spain, returned today on the Chesapeake and Ohio liner Rapidan from Liverpool. His companion, John Shores, will reach New York tomorrow from London and will be sent here by the first coastwise steamer.

It was only the prompt action of United States Consul Howard at Cadiz in interesting the State department in the case that saved the boys from another trip to sea at the mercy of a cruel Italian crew. Consul Howard notified the State department and a formal demand was made upon the Italian government for the delivery of the boys on the arrival of the ship. The Italian government guaranteed the expenses of the boys on their return to this country.

Tom Turpin says he and his companion were induced to row out to a British steamship with some provisions. When outside the harbor they were put off on the bark, ordered below, and put to hard work. They had no idea they were bound for Spain until the third day at sea, when a sailor who spoke English enlightened them.

The officers as well as crew, Turpin says, abused them. Shores, he says, is sick as a result of the brutal treatment and he fears for the other's condition.

The parents will institute criminal action against the Captain of the ship and the shipping master, and will libel the bark for $10,000 when it next arrives in this country.

MEETS DEATH IN A SNOWSLIDE.

Jack Lewis, Rugged Colorado Miner, Killed, While Invalid, Lashed to Toboggan, Escapes.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Jack Lewis, a rugged miner, went down to death in a snowslide in Silver Lake basin this afternoon, while Clarence Coburn, a sick man, lashed to a toboggan, rode the slide to safety and was brought to town late this evening without a scratch.

Lewis and four companions were coming to town when they encountered a slide. They were caught in the sweep and landed down the valley a thousand feet below. Every man was buried, but with the assistance of the miners from neighboring properties they were taken out alive after three hours' work, with the exception of Lewis, whose body was not recovered until life was extinct. Lewis was Secretary of the Miners' union and had just returned from Joplin, Mo., where he had organized the zinc miners.

Coburn's accident occurred an hour earlier. He was being dragged down the mountain when the passage of the party started a slide. Four men, under the leadership of Al Kinkle, a relative of the patient, fled for safety, but could not get away. They were hurled into the bottom of the gulch. Coburn was in the center of the avalanche. When it struck the toboggan was tossed into the air and landed on top of the snow, so that Coburn rode across the gulch to safety.

J. L. CAHN TELLS OF ROBBERY.

Two Thugs Knock Him Down at Illinois Central Fifty-third Street Station and Take $160, He Says.

Jacob L. Cahn, 3241 Indiana avenue, last night told a story of being knocked down and robbed of $160 by thugs in the exit from the Fifty-third street depot of the Illinois Central railroad on Thursday night when he was going home from his work.

Cahn is a solicitor for Smith, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance agents at 172 La Salle street.

According to his story he left an Illinois Central train at about 6 p. m. and had just made his way through the turnstile of the subway exit when some one hit him on the back of the head and knocked him down. He caught a glimpse of two men startling to go through his pockets. Then he lost consciousness.

When he came to his senses there was nobody in sight. He felt in his pocket and found his roll, containing $160, missing.

A strange feature in Cahn's story is that he did not go to the Hyde Park Police station, in the immediate neighborhood, and report his loss, but he took a car and went home. He said the money was his own.

At the Hyde Park Police [illegible] the sergeant said he had [illegible] nothing of Cahn's loss.

NEW THREAT BY RUSSIA.

TREATY CLOSING THE DARDANELLES MAY BE BROKEN.

St. Petersburg Press Urgently Advocates the Policy of Taking Advantage of England's Situation to Secure an Exit for the Czar's Black Sea Squadron—Serves Notice on Turkey—Severe Criticism for the United States Senate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The cry for an exit from the Black Sea grows ever stronger and bolder in the Russian press. Rossinja, in an editorial, declares that the present moment, when England's hands are full, is a propitious time for such a move, and says: "Twenty-five years have passed since the Paris agreement. It is time to forget it, and give our eagles of the Black Sea free exit into the Mediterranean."

The Herold quotes this declaration and says:

"The stream of public opinion flows ever stronger in the direction taken by the belief of those statesmen who maintain that to neglect the present moment would be unpardonable. Russian diplomacy has no independent existence, but draws its strength and life from the desires of the people. If this desire be but once expressed with elemental force our diplomats have ever understood how to satisfy the expression."

Serves Notice on Turkey.

The report that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had demanded and obtained concession from the Porte for building railroads across the Russian-Turkish border, and especially a line from Kars to Erzeroum, are tonight declared an exaggeration. The construction of any particular line has not been discussed. "Russia merely made known her wishes as to the railways leading to her borders, that Turkey may make no arrangements with other powers which later might prove undesired by her great neighbor on the north." This means, of course, that when the time comes for the building of such roads Russia will build them, but the statement recently made by the official St. Petersburg paper, when discussing the Russian railroad through Persia, to the effect that the government would do nothing to strengthen Turkey, justifies the belief that the construction of lines across the Turkish border is not to be an event of the immediate future.

The Russian Ambassador's assurance that his country asks no compensation for Turkey's granting of the Bagdad concession to Germany may be taken in good faith, since Russia has secured a better thing in the Persian rights, but nevertheless is making clear to the Porte her desires concerning the lines to the Russian border.

This is a good precautionary measure, and at the same time prevents any undesired encroachments by Germany.

Arouses the Russian Press.

The Russian press seems troubled over the report furnished by Reuter and published in all European papers to the effect that Senator Allen introduced a resolution in the United States Senate expressing sympathy for the Boers and making it the duty of the United States to offer mediation, and that there being only about a dozen Senators present the resolution was passed without opposition, which so startled Senator Allen and all present that they burst into shouts of laughter, finally leaving the matter open for further action.

The Herold says: "The report is either a decided misrepresentation of facts, or, if not, the only belief possible is that the Senators were in a mood of a sweet whisky spree."

The Rossija cannot credit the telegram and asks if it is possible that the Senators have forgotten that in the last century their forefathers fought for freedom under the same conditions that the Boers are fighting today, and that if the sympathy of the entire world had not been with them then, as it is now with the Boers, the United States might not be the great world power it is today.

"We therefore cannot believe," says Rossija, "that the Americans, least of all people, would play the clown in such a matter in the Senate and are convinced that an explanation, if not a complete denial, will speedily be forthcoming."

Czar's Chance at Herat.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACDOWALL.]

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Russian trans-Caspian mobilization scheme is followed here with the keenest interest, and the Berlin press is apparently anticipating speedy developments in central Asia. The Neueste Nachrichten's remarks are fairly characteristic of public opinion. It says:

"The Afghans will probably soon give the Russians ample occasion for warlike measures. Moreover, the Russian march upon Herat is equally as justifiable as the English attempts to subjugate the Boers."

Japan Fears Russian Rule.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—Advices from Japan, per steamer Coptic, report that the Japanese government has knowledge that Russia will place 50,000 troops at Port Arthur within two years. Japan is apprehensive of the move, as Russia could fill Corea with soldiers in a short time. As the matter now stands Japan would have to dispatch transports to Chemulpo, and this would be a big undertaking.

Recent concessions have been made through Corean officials to a large Japanese corporation to build a railroad from the coast to the Corean capital.

A great deal of discussion has been brought about by the proposition. Japanese statesmen seem to be divided on the question of action.

THINK HEINNEMANN IS CAUGHT.

Federal Officers Arrest F. J. Steinman, Supposed to Be a Former Postmaster of Kirkwood, Mo.

F. J. Steinman, who is said to be identical with Fred J. Heinnemann, former postmaster at Kirkwood, Mo., was arrested at the Sherman House yesterday by government officers on the charge of embezzling government funds amounting to $2,000. Post-office Inspectors J. D. Sullivan of St. Louis and Joseph Farrell are certain Steinman is the person wanted. He has been living in Chicago since September, 1899, and has been working for the Milwaukee Chemical company. The money which he is said to have taken from the postal funds was collected some time ago from his sureties. Heinemann was well known in St. Louis. When seen at the Cook County Jail Steinman refused to discuss his case.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE TRIBUNE will issue its Patriotic Supplement No. 5 on Feb. 22. It will be devoted to the life and character of George Washington. In order to stimulate interest in American history in the public and private schools THE TRIBUNE will give ten prizes of $5 each for the best ten articles, with "Washington" as the subject, written by pupils of the schools of Chicago. Articles must not contain over 300 words, and should be written on one side of the paper only. They must bear the signature of the principal or a teacher of the school attended by the writer. All communications should be addressed to "Patriotic Supplement, Tribune office, Chicago," and should be mailed not later than Feb. 18.

BANKRUPTED BY LIFE POLICIES.

Herman Nathan Driven to Insolvency by Carrying Heavy Insurance for the Benefit of His Creditors.

Herman Nathan, one of the oldest wholesale liquor dealers in the West, and for thirteen years engaged in this business at 108 Lake street, confessed his insolvency yesterday and filed in the United States District Court a petition in which he asks to be relieved of liabilities aggregating $224,805, his assets amounting to $204,280.

Mr. Nathan is said to have become a bankrupt in his endeavor to maintain payment on insurance policies aggregating $250,000, most of which was to revert to his estate after his death and be used in the settlement of his creditors' claims. These policies must now be turned over to satisfy the claims of creditors. It is expected they will realize $40,000.

Adolph Kraus, his attorney, says Mr. Nathan pays $15,000 annually to the New York Life, Connecticut Mutual, and Equitable Insurance companies. He says the petitioner has paid $80,000 in premiums and that his wife has surrendered the policy payable to her.

Mr. Nathan's creditors knew he intended going to the bankruptcy court, and promised aid. It is said they will not attempt to disturb his business.

The assets, besides the policies, are the stock in his liquor store, valued at $48,000, outstanding accounts amounting to $95,914, and promissory notes amounting to $16,974. The principal creditors are the Corn Exchange National Bank, $28,391; Strauss & Schaffner, $17,500; and N. Fletcher, Frankfort, Ind., $8,000.

MEXICO APPROVES THE TREATY.

Public Opinion Favors Hay-Pauncefote Pact and Applauds Neutralization of Isthmian Canal.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is much discussed and the neutralization of the isthmian canal is approved by public opinion here. The Mexican Herald says:

"When the canal is completed it probably will be found that its largest customer will be England, but with the growth of American commerce the canal will come to be most useful to the United States.

"The outcry against the treaty has little real cause. The United States is already a mighty nation, the richest in the world, by statistical authority. The coming American navy will be powerful and amply able to hold its own against that of any other power, able fully to protect American coast and American commerce. We have too firm confidence in the future of the United States to regard the neutralization of the great interoceanic waterway as perilous to American interests. Everything that promotes the world's commerce makes for the enduring peace of the world."

AMBASSADOR WHITE AGAIN ILL.

Suffers a Severe Relapse After a Partial Recovery from an Attack of the Grip.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—United States Ambassador White, after a partial recovery from the grip, suffered a severe relapse. At a late hour this evening, however, he was said to be improving.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Fair and continued cold Saturday and probably Sunday.

Sun rises at 6:54; sets at 5:35.

Moon rises at 8:56 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Rhein	
BREMEN	Saale	
HAMBURG	Palatia	
LIVERPOOL	Ultonia	
LIVERPOOL	Germanic	
MALTA	Victoria	
NAPLES	Werra	
NEW YORK	Kaiserin	
YOKOHAMA	Aspe	

BOER FORCE AT KIMBERLEY BROKEN UP.

General French Relieves the Besieged Garrison, Captures and Destroys Five Camps.

CRONJE MAY BE CUT OFF.

Lord Roberts Says the Trenches in Front of Magersfontein Seem to Be Deserted.

BULLER AGAIN ON THE MOVE.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 3 a. m.—Kimberley relieved, General Buller again moving in the direction of Ladysmith, the British retirement from Rensburg to Arundel, and Colonel Plumer repulsed at Ramoutsa—these are the principal items of news that have reached London from the front during the last twenty-four hours.

No newspaper accounts have been received today of General French's rescue of the Kimberley garrison, but Lord Roberts' reports are tolerably complete. From these it appears that General French has continued his northern movement from the Riet River, which began on Monday with the seizure of Dekil's Drift. With his 7,000 or 8,000 cavalry he pushed rapidly forward, crossing the Modder River and striking northwestwards, in the direction of Kimberley.

Surprises a Boer Camp.

He met Colonel Kekewich at Alexandersfontein, ten miles southeast of Kimberley, Thursday evening. Their conference was immediately followed by a sudden attack on the Boer commando encamped south of Kimberley. The Boers were evidently taken by surprise. At any rate, they were completely routed, General French not only capturing their lager, but their depots of provisions and ammunition.

Doubts as to whether General French actually relieved Kimberley seem to be set at rest by a dispatch to the Standard, which says he dined at the Kimberley club on Thursday evening.

Some experts suspect that French also silenced the Boer guns that have been stationed there for some time, but nothing that Lord Roberts reports indicates this.

All this General French accomplished with only twenty casualties. He found Kimberley cheerful and well. Since his entry into Kimberley he has been scouring the country, destroying Boer camps.

French's advance is supposed to sever the Boer line of retreat to Boshop. This suggests the question, Had the Boers already left Magersfontein?

Lord Roberts says he has good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. This statement is construed to mean that a part of the Boer force, at least, is still within the British toils, that their trenches have been abandoned by the Boers, but that they have not made good their escape. From this it is urged that French should be cutting up the fugitives, without giving a thought to Kimberley.

Lord Roberts at Jacobsdal.

While French has been driving the Boers away from the outskirts of Kimberley, Lord Roberts has removed his headquarters to Jacobsdal, where he recaptured a considerable number of British wounded and found a large number of wounded Boers. This is the first occasion a British General has reported from the enemy's territory, and several London papers are celebrating the event by opening a new department of war news labeled "Orange Free State."

One Brigade in Pursuit.

General Kelly-Kenny has one brigade of his division advancing along the Bloemfontein road in pursuit of a large Boer convoy. The other is presumably at Jacobsdal.

General Tucker with the Seventh Division has reached the line of the Modder River, and so is only about seven miles from Alexandersfontein and French.

Of the First Division and of the new Ninth Division there is no news. Both are expected to attack Magersfontein, the scene of Lord Methuen's reverse, as soon as they discover the Boers weakening, or at least to make a vigorous demonstration.

To Bar Boer Retreat.

In any case these two divisions are supposed to effectually bar any retreat to the south and southwest and to cut off the scattered commandos in the direction of Douglas from the main Free State and Transvaal armies. They probably will extend north to meet French and close the circuit about Magersfontein.

In the meanwhile it is expected that the Sixth and Seventh Divisions, with cavalry, will advance towards Bloemfontein, if the main Boer force has escaped. If not they will remain and complete the investment of Cronje's army.

First Good News for Weeks.

The news from Lord Roberts is the first really hopeful sign from the dark continent for many weeks, and the London press and public is most profuse in praise of the two officers, Lord Roberts and General French, who brought such a feeling of relief. Dr. Leyds, from his secure nook in Brussels, of course, declares that the Boers have simply lured French's force into Kimberley in order to shut them up and cut off their communications with Lord Roberts, but the London press fails to construe the official reports in that way. To them they tell of a victory of the most brilliant order, and one that marks the turn of the tide in favor of British arms.

Buller's Fourth Attempt.

General Buller's fourth attempt to succor General White's garrison at Ladysmith and the reverses at Stormberg and Magersfontein

have been practically overlooked, however, in the glare of what appears to be a brilliant achievement at Kimberley.

Buller's new move, according to reports from Pietermaritzburg, is in the immediate direction of Mount Mhlawe, where firing has already begun on the Blaauw Krants, a little river south of that height. His object is supposed to be twofold—to feel the strength of the Boers as he cautiously proceeds northward and to prevent them from moving in the direction of the Modder River.

Danger in Barb Wire.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I hear that the Boers rely on their intrenchments and barbed wire entanglements along the principal roads to check Lord Roberts' progress through the Orange Free State. The roads around Ladysmith are studded with similar entanglements, which have been constructed with great ingenuity and form a most formidable barrier, enabling the Boers to shoot down our men while engaged in the tedious task of cutting the wires. Some special machine is required for demolishing these fences in front of an intrenched enemy. It is hoped that Lord Roberts may be able to avoid these death traps and keep in the open."

British Retire to Arundel.

The Boers have overwhelmed the British at Rensberg after a sharp engagement at Slingersfontein, and driven them back to Arundel, the former British position. The casualties are not reported, but it is known that two companies of the Wiltshires lost their way and were captured.

Colonel Plumer's Repulse.

Colonel Plumer attempted to take the Boer position at Ramoutsa Monday morning, but was repulsed, Captain Friend and five men being killed and four wounded.

It is also stated that the Boers defeated a British force at Luckhoff, killing three, wounding six, and capturing seventeen. The Boers lost four killed and eight wounded.

Views of the Experts.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Morning Leader expert thinks the Boers have entirely abandoned Kimberley and Modder River points and then says: "It is scarcely likely the Boers will waste many men by further opposing Generals Gatacre and Clements. We do not think they will hold on long in any part of Cape Colony, but what will be the effect on Ladysmith if the Free State men hang on there while their own land and families have fallen or are about to fall under the care of the advancing British?"

The Post expert says: "As for the course of events in the neighborhood of Kimberley, it may be necessary to wait a day or two until the completion of the first act of the drama. Interest now settles in the attempt of the Boers to make good their retreat. General Cronje evidently has chosen to retreat, and that upon a line which, if it succeeds, will take him across the Vaal River."

Ladysmith Garrison Still Confident.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LADYSMITH, by heliograph to Weenan, Feb. 16.—The severity of the siege has become remarkably relaxed, and the Boers are giving us a quiet time. The garrison takes this as a hopeful sign, but whether or not it really indicates weakness on the Boer side we are as confident as ever of ultimate relief.

Cronje May Be in Retreat.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 4:45 a. m.—General Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. General French, with the cavalry, simply staid over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retiring enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

French Dines at Kimberley Club.

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Wedraa, dated Thursday at midnight:

"Official news has been received here that General French arrived at Kimberley today and dined at the club this evening."

Expects Roberts to Rest.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder River Town to Kimberley and revictual the latter.

General French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided.

Lord Roberts has wrought a genuine preliminary success and the impression is that he has done enough for the present. He will need to prepare for another strike.

One Disturbing Factor.

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation and that is the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers under Commandants Delarey and Gobler are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clements back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the central railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

Say Buller Is Trying Again.

In the lobbies of the House last night it was rumored that General Buller had again crossed the Tugela. A special dispatch, dated two days back and just transmitted from Chieveley, says that an important move was then pending there, although contrary indications are found in the fact that 750 ambulance bearers have been temporarily disbanded and the further fact that traction engines are arriving at Durban from the front to be sent to Lord Roberts.

More artillery is being sent to Lord Roberts from Cape Town.

Chamberlain to Answer Charges.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Standard says this morning:

"It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain next Tuesday will give Parliament information completely disposing of the suggestion that the Colonial office was in any way accessory to the Jameson raid."

Boers Active at Mafeking.

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated Monday, Feb. 12, says the Boers have rebuilt the two forts demolished by the British.

GEN. FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

Movements of the British Cavalry Officer Before He Marches into Kimberley.

RIET RIVER, Orange Free State, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—General French, in command of the cavalry division and with a strong force of horse artillery, left Modder River on Sunday morning for Rambam, twelve miles east of Enslin, where the whole division concentrated.

The next day he made a rapid march to Reit River, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekiel and Waterfall Drifts. After some hours' shelling, General French drove the Boers away and crossed the river.

The column continued its march on Tuesday to Klip and Romdaval Drifts on the Modder River, where again a short engagement ensued, General French shelling the Boers vigorously and forcing a passage.

Captures Five Laagers.

The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five laagers in the hands of the British, besides a great quantity of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

The rapidity of General French's march, and the overwhelming nature of his force, enabled him, in spite of the difficulties of water transportation, to thoroughly outwit and surprise the Boers.

The British casualties were slight.

One All-Day Fight.

Colonel Hannay, while on his way to Rambam, encountered 500 Boers, with two guns, holding a kopje commanding the valley leading to the drift. The fighting lasted all day long, and the Boers disappeared during the night.

Thirteen men reported missing from Hannay's force are prisoners. They were captured treacherously during the fight. They were informed that an agreement had been reached between the British officer commanding the extreme left and the commandant of the Boer ambulance that half a company of the British should be permitted to fetch water from a neighboring farmhouse. The ambulance then retired, and the Boers rushed out of concealment and cut off the water party. The prisoners included an officer.

Free State Farms Respected.

General French now holds both the Modder and Riet Rivers between the Boers at Magersfontein and their base at Bloemfontein. Throughout the march the Free State farms were respected but their owners almost invariably fled, taking their effects.

The health of the troops is excellent, but sickness is prevalent among the horses and a plentiful supply of remounts will be required.

BRITISH LIFE IN LADYSMITH.

Escaped Correspondent Tells of Diet of Horse and Mule Flesh—Health Generally Good.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A correspondent at Ladysmith, from which place he escaped on Feb. 10, arriving at Durban on Feb. 14, sends the following, written before he left Ladysmith:

"Since the furious cannonade in the early part of the week, quietness has reigned. The hills on which the relief column's lyddite shells were bursting in hundreds a few days previously are now only occupied by grazing cattle.

"Further away, on the north side of Spion Kop, the Boer laagers can be seen, evidently bigger than before, showing they have no idea at present of retiring from their position.

"Much disappointment is felt at the non-appearance of General Buller, as from the severity of the fire every heart was glowing with hope and excitement at the prospect of immediate relief; not that we are at all in the blues, for every one capable of shouldering a rifle is confident in our ability to hold the town against any force the Boers are capable of putting in the field.

"Still, the continued diet of horse and mule flesh is getting somewhat monotonous, although the health of the camp, taking everything into consideration, is better than could be expected. Enteric fever and dysentery have abated. The camp fever is not virulent, but is slightly increased.

"The scarcity of vegetables is trying to the troops, and they are luxuries beyond the means of the majority. Eggs are 36 shillings a dozen, a small fowl is 18 shillings 6 pence; pumpkins, 12 shillings each; a tin of jam, 12 shillings 6 pence; a tin of milk, 7 shillings 6 pence; box of sardines, 3 shillings; tobacco, 90 shillings a pound. A case of whisky was raffled for £145.

"The Boers are smuggling tobacco into camp through natives. A local factory is turning out excellent horse sausages, and another is making nourishing soup, which is much appreciated by the troops, who certainly have increased in strength since these were served out."

The escape of the correspondent was most adventurous and arduous. Leaving Ladysmith on the evening of Feb. 10, guided by a native, he soon encountered a Boer patrol who fired upon him. Escaping the patrol, he traveled for twenty-two miles over the roughest and stoniest of paths, hiding in native huts and kraals during the day and proceeding at night. He swam the Tugela River and reached Chieveley on the morning of Feb. 13.

The correspondent says that, except for two slight attacks of fever, which never incapacitated him, Sir George White, the British commander in Ladysmith, has been in excellent health throughout the siege.

FIGHTING CRAFT IN READINESS.

British Admiralty Learns That Forty-seven Additional Warships Are Prepared for Service.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A telegram from Portsmouth says the Admiralty inquiries at the naval ports have resulted in the assurance that forty-seven additional battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boat destroyers could forthwith hoist the pennant.

GENERAL FRENCH, WHO RELIEVED KIMBERLEY.

Major General John D. P. French, who led the relief force into Kimberley, is 48 years old and first became prominent in the Nile expedition of 1884. At the opening of the Boer war he was designated commander of the cavalry in south Africa, but in the rearrangement of campaigns and the scattering of the cavalry he was given other duties. Sir George White gave him the command at the battle of Elandslaagte, which he won. Later he won the fight at Colesberg. His escape from Ladysmith just before the investment of the town was made in a train that was riddled with Boer bullets, French and others on board being compelled to get under the seats to escape.

Following is an estimate of General French by Major Arthur Griffiths of the British army, printed in the London Daily Mail six weeks ago:

"French has always been esteemed by those who pretend to have an insight into character as one of the best of all. His soldierly aptitudes and his sound qualifications for the military service were noted almost from the first.

"For a long time he was no more than a regimental Adjutant, first with his own people, the Nineteenth Hussars, and next with a Yeomanry corps. He was always held in high esteem by all he served under. It was greatly to his advantage that his lot was cast with one of the best cavalry regiments in the service, the Nineteenth Hussars, a splendidly trained regiment, perfect in demeanor and appearance. It accompanied Lord Wolseley in the Nile expedition in 1884-'85, and won his unstinted approval on all occasions, especially when employed in outpost duties and reconnoissances.

"French was its Major and second in command, and he went with it on that momentous expedition of Herbert Stewart's, which was thrown across the Bayuda Desert as a last forlorn hope to rescue Gordon in Khartum. At the fierce conflict of Abu Klea, when Stewart was struck down with Burnaby, French with his regiment was engaged, and again they were at Metemmeh when Redvers Buller's opportune arrival was so happily instrumental in the extrication of the force.

"In appearance French is hardly an ideal cavalry officer. There is little of the 'beau sabreur' about him. He is short and thick, and of rather ungainly figure. Although he can stick on a horse as well as any one, rides with a strong seat, and is indefatigable in the saddle, he is not at all a pretty horseman.

"His mental caliber is undoubtedly high; he is sound in judgment, clear-headed, patient, taking everything quietly, the rough with the smooth; but he is always on the spot, willing to wait, and still more ready to act, when the opportunity comes, with tremendous effect."

TOLD IN OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Lord Roberts' first message to the War office announcing the relief of Kimberley follows:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16, 2 a. m.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening (Thursday)."

French Reports Victories.

Later the War office made public the dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16.—The following from General French was received this morning: 'I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley from Alexandersfontein to Oliphantsfontein, and am now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and store depot supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty of all ranks wounded. Kimberley cheerful and well.'"

Boers Trying to Escape.

Lord Roberts also sent the following dispatch:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16.—I have good reason to believe Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned and that the Boers are endeavoring to escape. General French is scouring the country north of Kimberley. One of General Kelly-Kenny's brigades of infantry is in pursuit of a large Boer convoy moving towards Bloemfontein."

Roberts Praises Germans.

Still later in the day Lord Roberts reported:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 16, 7:45 p. m.—Much gratified on arrival here to find admirable hospital arrangements made by the German ambulance corps under Drs. Kaettner and Hildebrand, who, with their staffs, have shown the greatest kindness to our wounded as they have to the Boer wounded. Some of our wounded have been here since December. Some were brought in yesterday."

Details from Roberts.

The following from General Roberts filled the gaps in the earlier dispatches:

"MODDER RIVER, Feb. 16.—The Sixth Division left Waterfall Drift early yesterday morning and marched here, going to Reondeval Drift to hold the crossing of the Modder River and leave General French free to act.

"Shortly after arriving here the mounted infantry visited Jacobsdal, and found it full of women and children, with four of our wounded men, doing well.

"On the way back the mounted infantry were attacked and nine men were wounded. Colonel Henry and Major Hatchell and ten men were missing. Both officers were subsequently found at Jacobsdal, slightly wounded.

"The cavalry division is moving in a northerly direction, and has apparently already reduced the pressure on Kimberley, as Kekewich signals the enemy has abandoned Alexandersfontein and that he has occupied it.

"French has advanced as far as Abonsdam, with a slight loss, and is pushing on the posts, his rear being held by mounted infantry.

"Clements, having been pressed by the Boers, has retired to Arundel to cover Naauwpoort."

The War office points out that the word "here" in the above dispatch means some point on the Modder River other than the Modder River station.

WRITES OF AMERICAN OPINION.

Editor Massingham Says the United States Does Not Favor Britain—Suggests Terms of Intervention.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Henry W. Massingham, former editor of the Chronicle, writes to the Leader under the heading "What Will America Do?" He says:

"A new world power has arisen. The great American people, led by President McKinley and Secretary Hay, share, I believe, the opinion of a majority of Englishmen that the war in south Africa is an error and a crime, but they remember that, thanks to the pressure from below, the British government was benevolently neutral in the Spanish war. Therefore, so far as public opinion will allow them to, they would like to sail on even keel in south Africa, but, as they well know, behind them lies a mighty and, as they well know, an ungovernable force expressing itself with absolute freedom, forcing its will on party managers, and knocking imperatively at the doors of the President.

"Because a few American women who have married or fought their way into English society started a hospital ship it was imagined that American sympathies were with the British. Nothing can be more unfortunate than any political action that comes from such quarters.

"America is not pro-English and never will be in the sense that our sentimental imperialists desire. America is profoundly attached to republican principles, and she will not see it weakened to the profit of her ancient mistress. The great popular newspapers have been quick to read this sign of American temper.

"Hostile intervention on the part of America would not be tolerated, but what if, using the machinery of The Hague conference, or acting on a hint from private sources, America were to propose a policy of mutual disarmament?"

The writer then suggests this as a basis of intervention. The demolition of the Boer government, the withdrawal of the British army, except the Durban and Cape Town garrisons, an international guarantee of independence of the republics, subject to British control of their foreign affairs, five years' naturalization for the outlanders, and the south African states and colonies to meet in convention a year after the close of the war to arrange a confederation.

LOOKS INTO MACRUM CHARGES.

State Department Will Investigate the Allegations of the Former Consul.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The State department has taken steps to make sure of the position it has assumed toward former Consul Macrum in anticipation of an inquiry from Congress by directing an investigation into every phase of the allegations contained in that officer's statement, including especially a thorough investigation of the conditions under which the consular mail and cable service were conducted.

HARD FIGHT AT RENSBURG

BRITISH FORCED TO GIVE UP TOWN TO THE BOERS.

Retreat After a Severe Battle in Which a Whole Company of Colonial Troops Is Wiped Out—Take Up Position at Arundel and the Boers Follow, Directing a Shell Fire, with Small Damage—Burghers Try an Outflanking Movement.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

NAAUWPOORT, Feb. 14.—The British retreated from Rensburg last night after severe fighting. The Boers gallantly attacked, and the Worcestershire regiment desperately charged the enemy. The Boers met heavy losses from the Maxim fire, but the British retreated.

A patrol of Inniskillings were surrounded, but cut their way through. One company of New South Wales mounted men was completely wiped out.

Colonel Loses His Life.

Colonel Conningham was shot dead and out of five colonial officers only one reached camp here.

The guns at Coleskop were saved, except one Maxim, which was destroyed to prevent it being of use to the enemy.

The Boer guns have been shelling Arundel Camp since 4 o'clock this morning, but are doing little damage.

The Boers are trying to outflank the British position there, but patrols and mounted infantry so far are checking them.

British Give Up Rensburg.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ARUNDEL, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—General Clements withdrew from Rensburg during the night, his rear guard arriving at Arundel early this morning.

The Boers promptly followed, reoccupying their old position in the Taaibosch hills, whence they have been shelling the British cavalry patrols, but ineffectually.

The British guns returned the fire, making fairly accurate practice.

Alarm at Naauwpoort.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 15.—There is considerable alarm at Naauwpoort, owing to the report that a Boer force has occupied a position on a hill eight miles off that town.

Two Companies Missing.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 3 a. m.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Naauwpoort, telegraphing on Wednesday and describing the evacuation of Rensburg, says:

"Two companies of the Wiltshire regiment, in withdrawing from Kloof Camp, lost their way and are missing. Their whereabouts, however, is pretty well known, and they will probably be relieved tonight.

"The Boer losses around Colesberg on Monday are reported extremely heavy."

Another Story of Fight.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Naauwpoort, dated Thursday, says nothing of the return of the Wiltshires.

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Naauwpoort telling of the Rensburg fighting:

"Severe fighting occurred on both our flanks near Rensburg. The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 4,000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire Regiment on their hill, and with desperate determination charged home, only to experience such a heavy Maxim and rifle fire from our men that the death-roll of the assailants must have been considerable.

"A patrol of the Inniskilling Dragoons was surrounded by some 500 Boers, and gallantly cut its way through without losing a man, but a company of the New South Wales Mounted Infantry was unfortunately annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, bearing the impress of sanguinary conflict with their foes.

"Colonel Conningham was shot through the heart at the outset of the engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. Out of the five colonial officers only one returned to camp.

"A strategic and concentrative move back to Arundel has been decided upon. Our guns from Cole's Kop have been safely removed, one Maxim being destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

"Nine wounded officers and thirty-five men were brought into the Naauwpoort field hospital. Our death-roll at present is not known."

ADVANCE OF GENERAL FRENCH.

Jacobsdal Falls in Hands of British During the Movement Toward Kimberley.

OUTSIDE JACOBSDAL, Orange Free State, Thursday, Feb. 15.—Jacobsdal is now in possession of the British. Yesterday a small cavalry patrol entered the place and found it full of wounded, including several British from Rensburg. The place was only occupied by a small force, which fell back before the patrol after a series of small skirmishes. A battery of artillery shelled the environs and drove out the last of the Boers.

Early this morning a large force of Boers from Colesberg, with ten guns, attacked a convoy of 200 wagons at the Riet River, shelling vigorously and doing some damage. Reinforcements were sent and the Boers were driven away.

General French's division seized three drifts on the Modder River. At the third drift the Boers were fairly strongly intrenched. General French bombarded them and drove them off. Today he moved rapidly in the direction of Kimberley.

The road between Modder River and Jacobsdal is now open. The distance is only nine miles. The road is available for sending reinforcements and supplies.

When the Boers evacuated Jacobsdal they were obliged to pass over a ridge, where they afforded a splendid mark for the British guns, which showered shrapnel upon the retreating enemy.

As General French with the strengthened division pushed forward toward Kimberley he found the beleaguering Boers deserting their position at Alexandersfontein, thus allowing a portion of the Kimberley garrison to occupy and intrench the place.

Lord Roberts is in excellent health and spirits. The hardship and rapid marching appear to agree with the whole army, who are in splendid spirits under the leadership of "Bobs."

FORCED TO FIGHT THE BOERS.

Former Nebraska Man's Complaint That He Was Impressed by the British.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 16.—Governor Poynter received a letter today from W. B. Roberts, County Judge of Dawson County, calling attention to the claim of Benjamin Gomme, late of Eddyville, Neb., who claims to have been impressed into the British service and compelled to fight the Boers against his will. Governor Poynter will refer the matter to Congressman Neville of the Sixth Nebraska District.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE KIMBERLEY CAMPAIGN.

Oct. 12—Cecil Rhodes arrives; Boers invest Kimberley.
Oct. 24—Gen. Botha and 700 men repulsed by Kimberley garrison.
Nov. 1—Boers attempt to burn Kimberley and fail.
Nov. 6—Gen. Cronje takes command of Boer forces and demands surrender.
Nov. 8-10—Boers' heavy bombardment of besieged town.
Nov. 10—Col. Keith-Falcener killed in sortie from Kimberley.
Nov. 16—Lord Methuen's army of 8,000 men reach Orange River on way to relieve Kimberley.
Nov. 23—Battle of Belmont; Boers defeated, losing camp and supplies.
Nov. 25—Battle of Gras Pan; Boers defeated.
Nov. 28—Battle of Modder River; Boers withdraw to Jacobsdal after 12 hours' fighting.
Nov. 28—British sortie from Kimberley fails; Major Scott-Turner killed.
Dec. 9—British defeat Commandant Prins Loos at Jacobsdal.
Dec. 11—Battle of Magersfontein; British defeated with heavy loss.
Dec. 12—British army retires to Modder River.
Dec. 13—Lords Roberts and Kitchener ordered to south Africa to command all forces.
Dec. 22—Lord Roberts sails for Cape Town.
Jan. 10—Lord Roberts arrives at Cape Town.
Feb. 10—Lord Roberts and staff arrive at Modder River.
Feb. 12—British army invades Orange Free State, General French seizing Dekiel's Drift.
Feb. 14—British advance reaches Modder River at Klip Drift.
Feb. 15—General French relieves Kimberley.

STORY OF KIMBERLEY SIEGE.

The investment of Kimberley dates from Oct. 12, two days following the dispatch of the Boer ultimatum to Great Britain, and the siege, therefore, had continued for 127 days when the cavalry and artillery of General French's flying column dispersed the burghers and brought relief to the garrison.

During the entire siege Cecil Rhodes, the diamond king, promoter and builder of the Cape to Cairo railway, was penned up in the beleaguered town, and the efforts of the Boers to capture the place are believed to have been caused by a desire to make prisoner the man who directed the Jameson raid and who openly advocates the overthrow of the two Dutch republics.

Cecil Rhodes arrived in Kimberley from the north but a few hours before Commandant Botha, with a force of 700 Boers, arrived, cut the railway and telegraph lines connecting Kimberley with the outside world, and prepared to carry the town by storm.

Little preparation had been made for the defense of Kimberley. A force of colonials had been assembled in the days preceding the Boer declaration of war, and these were placed under command of Colonel Kekewich. They consisted of the Diamond Fields Artillery, Diamond Fields Horse, Kimberley Rifles, and a detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles, about 2,000 men in all.

Fortunately, however, the De Beers Mining company, with immense interests at stake in its diamond mines at Kimberley, had, with more prudent foresight, laid in a large stock of Maxim and rapid-fire guns, rifles, ammunition, and military supplies. It was this forethought that doubtless saved Kimberley from falling into Boer hands early in the siege.

Commandant Botha received recruits daily, and on Oct. 24 sought to carry the town by an assault. After three hours' fighting the Boers were repulsed, with heavy loss. The British casualties were three killed and sixteen wounded.

In the meantime the British military authorities took steps looking to the relief of Kimberley. General Lord Methuen was designated as the officer to command the relief column and the work of assembling an army. De Aar Junction was made the base of operations. But the work of gathering an army was necessarily slow, as all the regiments had to be sent from England.

General Cronje arrived before Kimberley Nov. 6, with reinforcements for the investing army. In a note to Colonel Kekewich he demanded the surrender of the town, threatening to bombard it into submission in the event of refusal.

The Boer bombardment began on Nov. 8 and was continued almost without intermission day and night for three days. They did immense damage to the diamond mines, the losses running into thousands of pounds sterling daily.

General Methuen left Cape Town Nov. 10 to take command of the relief column which had assembled at De Aar. His force then consisted of about 8,000 men, made up of the finest troops in the British army. He had the Grenadier Guards, two battalions of the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, Northumberlands, Yorkshires, Northamptons, North Lancashires, the Ninth Lancers, and the Remington Scouts, a naval brigade, and the Sixty-second and Seventy-fifth field batteries.

The relieving force reached and crossed the Orange River Nov. 16 and daily advanced closer in contact with the enemy.

General Methuen met the Boers for the first time in the battle of Belmont on Nov. 23. The Boers were defeated, with heavy loss, losing their laager, war supplies, and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Two days later the opposing armies fought the battle of Gras Pan (or Ensiln, as it is more recently referred to). Here again the Boers were defeated, being compelled to retire northward.

Lord Methuen advanced steadily, and three days later fought the battle of Modder River in the worst engagement of the war. He made a frontal attack, thinking to break the Boer lines by sheer courage. The Boers, however, were strongly intrenched and fought with both skill and bravery. The British forces were almost entirely without shelter and for twelve hours were subjected to a withering fire from a concealed enemy. At nightfall the British forces had a precarious foothold on the north bank of the Modder River. The British casualties footed up to 73 killed, 372 wounded, and 7 missing. General Methuen himself being among the wounded. The Boers retired during the night.

The British public, greatly cheered by the news of three successive victories, confidently believed General Methuen would be in Kimberley within a week. The news of Methuen's continued advance, however, failed to come. For two weeks he lingered on the Modder River. Then, on Dec. 11, the British public was astonished by the news that the flower of the British army had been defeated. The battle of Magersfontein had been fought and General Methuen had been defeated, with a loss of 817 men, killed and wounded. The details of the disaster to the Highland Brigade are still fresh in the memory of all who have followed the progress of the war. General Wauchope was killed while leading his troops into action. General Methuen was compelled to withdraw his army to the Modder River, where, aside from a few reconnoissances, it has remained inactive ever since.

NEWS FROM BOER SOURCES.

Pretoria Tells of the Fighting Near Jacobsdal, Saying That the British Retired.

PRETORIA, Feb. 16.—The Transvaal government has made public the following official dispatch:

"Yesterday at Rondeval Drift, in the neighborhood of Jacobsdal, the federal troops were engaged in a severe fight with 2,000 British who were trying to reach Kimberley.

"Commandant Delarey continued the engagement until this morning, the federal casualties being five wounded.

"After another two hours' of hard fighting, it is reported that the British retired, leaving Colonel Henry dangerously wounded. Colonel Henry, with his servant, was taken to Jacobsdal."

An official dispatch from Colesberg says that fighting was resumed on Tuesday, Feb. 13, and that the British had sixty killed and wounded and lost eighty captured. The federal forces had no casualties during the fight.

A smart rifle and artillery duel took place at Mafeking on Feb. 12. There was no Boer loss. The British attacked Fort Eloff, south of Gaberones, at daybreak Feb. 12, but the Johannesburg men under Vondelweig forced the British to retire, leaving six dead and four wounded on the field.

Captain Friend was among the killed. The Boers suffered no casualties.

HEAD LAAGER, near Ladysmith, Wednesday Feb. 14.—The British from Chiveley have been bombarding the Boer forces at Blaauw Krants, east of Colenso, since yesterday afternoon, the bombardment continuing throughout the night.

The Boers responded with rifle fire. Particulars are lacking.

All is quiet around Ladysmith.

HOPE TO BLOCK ROBERTS' WAY.

Boers Rely on Intrenchments and Barbed Wire Barriers to Check Progress in Free State.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, under date of Feb. 15, says:

"There are indications of a decisive move at Colenso. I hear the Boers rely on their intrenchments and barbed wire entanglements along the principal roads to check Lord Roberts' progress in the Free State. The roads to Ladysmith are studded with these formidable barriers.

"A British scouting column blew up the contents of the magazine at Nkandhla, Zululand, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Boers. The magazine contained a large supply of dynamite and ammunition."

VOTES MONEY FOR ARMY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS PASSES SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Measure Carries £13,000,000—Vote Taken Under Closure Amid Violent Protests from Irish Benches—Campbell-Bannerman Has Suspicions—Compulsory Service Is Projected—Balfour Enters Denial and Waits for Practical Suggestions.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The House of Commons just before midnight passed the supplementary army estimates, which carry £13,000,000, by a vote of 213 to 32.

The vote was carried under the closure and amid violent protests from the Irish benches against its application, while several amendments remained unconsidered. W. Redmond exclaimed:

"This whole proceeding is most irregular. It is disgraceful."

John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a scene of continuing excitement, moved to report progress, declaring that the First Lord of the Treasury (Arthur J. Balfour) would facilitate business by resting content with obtaining £13,000,000 by closure.

After a hot discussion this motion was rejected by 231 votes against 40.

Fears Compulsory Service.

During the discussion of the estimates the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, after reaffirming the intention of the Liberals to do anything necessary for a successful prosecution of the war, said the one thing dominating the debate was the suspicion that compulsory service was projected. He did not believe the government intended this, but the intention of the Premier was another matter. Conscription by ballot, he declared, was a combination of press gang and roulette, which was an undignified way of increasing the strength which Great Britain had mortgaged in its endeavor to be before its neighbors in every part of the world. It is now, he concluded, reaping the fruits of this policy.

Balfour Makes Denial.

The government leader, Mr. Balfour, replied no amount of effort could make Lord Salisbury's speech appear to favor conscription. Another speaker in the House of Lords, he asserted, had referred to compulsory service, but he was a former colleague of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Balfour, continuing, said he would gladly welcome some practical suggestion, but had waited vainly for Sir Henry to suggest a method of meeting the heavy military responsibilities.

The speaker congratulated Sir Henry on escaping the fault which had not been avoided by some important people in the other House. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had showed no panic, and had not, in tones of trembling emotion, told them the country was endangered unless it mobilized the fleet. He had taken a saner view of the position.

Doubtless there was one great and unexpected difficulty, which the government would endeavor to retrieve as rapidly as possible, but the position did not justify tones of panic, least of all from the noble Lords, who had, and deserved to have, the right to lead public opinion.

MACRUM FEARS A ZULU RAID.

Former Consul Says to Pit the Natives Against the Boers Would Be "Awful."

East Liverpool, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Former Consul Charles Macrum, in speaking of the proposal of Joseph Chamberlain to turn loose the Zulus against the Boers, said:

"That would be awful. I can hardly conceive that the English government would contemplate such action. The people of the Transvaal fear nothing so much as the 'black terror.'"

Mr. Macrum further said: "I will be only too glad to appear before any committee of Congress, if Congress so desires. I came home on account of a bad case of grip and will return next week to Washington."

The former Consul would not state whether or not he had formally notified the State department of the alleged opening of his mail by the British censor.

TO SURROUND CRONJE'S FORCE.

Morning Post Writer Says This Is Undoubtedly Lord Roberts' Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, discussing the military situation in the Morning Post, says:

"It may be necessary to wait a day or two in order to fill in the details of the first act of Lord Roberts' operations. Interest now centers in the attempt of the Boers in retreat, or, failing that, in the attempt to pursue them. General Cronje has probably chosen to retreat, which, if successful, would take him across the Vaal River.

"The purpose of Lord Roberts' strategy undoubtedly was to surround General Cronje's force and to cut his retreat. A few days will clear up the fate of the Boer commander."

WILL RIVAL THE IRISH CORPS.

British Societies Propose to Send a Red Cross Company to the Transvaal Soon.

The English-born citizens of the United States propose to organize a hospital corps similar to that raised by the Irish societies recently, and send it to the Transvaal. The idea was indorsed at the meeting of the Society of the Sons and Daughters of the British Empire at the Great Northern Hotel last evening. The scheme started by the Society of Sons of St. George. It is hoped to get the corps ready for service within six weeks.

The Sons and Daughters of the British Empire are preparing for another meeting in Central Music Hall on March 21. On March 3 a delegation of English-born citizens of Chicago will go to Joliet to attend a similar meeting.

"He Liveth Long That Liveth Well."

He that maintains "the perfect circulation of pure blood in a sound organism, or in other words, good health, may live both long and well. A great multitude of people gladly testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured their diseases, given them good health, and lengthened their lives.

Scrofula—"My boy suffered with scrofula when young. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. He is now ten. Our physician uses the use. We always recommend it." Mrs. A. Clipper, 8 Kidder-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me. By advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave me relief, better appetite. My sleep returned, and cured my wife also." Michael Boyle, 1 Fifth st., Pittsburg, Pa.

Makes Weak Strong—"I was all run down. I took a bottle for Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it helped me for less. It is the best spring medicine to make the weak strong." Albert A. Jaghow, Passaic, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WOOD POPULAR IN CUBA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL MAKES FRIENDS DURING HIS TOUR.

Santiago Natives Confident United States Will Insure Independence Soon, but Havana People Are Doubtful—Yellow Fever Decreases During Early Months of Year—Dr. Nunes Reports Experiments on Patients Successful if Made Early.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GEORGE E. HOOKER.]

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Governor General Wood's popularity has been increased by his recent trip through all the provinces. The Cubans of Santiago are confident the United States will soon insure independence to the island, but the Cubans in Havana feel considerable suspicion concerning the motives and intentions of the United States.

Deaths from Yellow Fever.

Out of 284 cases of yellow fever in Havana last year there were 103 deaths. All but twenty-one of the cases occurred during the last five months of the year. Jan. 1 there were twenty-five cases; Feb. 1, two cases. There were eight deaths in January and four this month. There are ten cases now under treatment. Dr. Nunez, the assistant army surgeon, arrived from Santiago today and reports there have been no new cases there for two months. In the epidemic at Santiago last summer and fall there were about 400 cases, 23 per cent of which were fatal. Dr. Nunez attended the patients in the yellow fever hospital several weeks and practiced anti-sepsis treatment of the intestinal canal. Of twenty-five cases treated within forty-eight hours after the attack, all recovered.

Mrs. Rubens Gives Dinner.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Horatio Rubens gave a dinner today in honor of Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific railway, at which all the members of Governor General Wood's Cabinet, accompanied by their wives, were present, together with a number of prominent bankers. In responding to the toast to his health, Sir William said he was particularly pleased to have an opportunity of expressing the high expectation he had regarding Cuba's future.

"You have a country," he said, "lavishly endowed by nature, and I have been greatly surprised at what I have seen during my tour—a tour in the representation of large interests that are willing to invest under certain guarantees. I would partly urge upon those having the matter in charge the importance of looking into the mortgage laws, because at present most of the owners of land in Cuba desire to borrow on the security of their property, but the condition of the law is such as to make this impracticable."

Will Protect Property.

All the members of the Cabinet spoke, assuring Sir William Van Horne there would be no breach of the peace in Cuba and that all property interests would be absolutely protected. Assurances were also given him that a speedy and economic procedure would be established with respect to foreclosures. In the course of the day Sir William Van Horne had an interview with General Wood, whom he informed that he had invested in property near Manzanillo, where he will erect large sawmills.

May Raise Alfonso XII.

Governor General Wood has granted permission to the Spanish War Museum company to examine the wreck of the Alfonso XII. in the harbor of Mariel to determine the practicability of raising it with the object of utilizing the steel hull as a merchant vessel.

To Bring Home Troops.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Secretary Root has determined to continue the policy begun by General Leonard Wood of reducing the force of United States troops in Cuba, and during the coming spring there will be a heavy reduction of the existing force, unless there should be some untoward change in the present highly satisfactory conditions there. Naturally in making this reduction there will be no occasion for the retention in Cuba of the present number of officers of high rank, and it is intimated at the War department that by the beginning of next summer it will be possible to manage all of the military remaining in Cuba through one general officer, acting under the direction of Governor Wood.

Honor for American Scientist.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, attended the annual meeting of the Royal Geological society today to receive, in behalf of Mr. Grove K. Gilbert, geologist of the United States Geological Survey, the Wollaston medal, annually awarded for the most important geological discoveries. This is the third time the honor has gone to the United States.

Succeeds Sir Edward Clarke.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Hon. Ivor Guest, Conservative, has been elected without opposition to represent Plymouth in the House of Commons in succession to Sir Edward Clarke.

Bubonic Plague Stamped Out.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—Argentine and Portuguese ports have been declared free of the bubonic plague.

COMPLICATES FAIR WILL CASE.

Justice Simpton Makes a Second Affidavit in Which He Says He Was Offered Bribe.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Last midnight Attorney Knight, for the heirs of Millionaire Fair, summoned newspaper reporters to his office and there informed them that Justice of the Peace Simpton had filed an affidavit before Superior Judge Hunt declaring that he had never married Mrs. Craven and Senator Fair, but that he had been offered $10,000 to say that he had done so.

It was only yesterday afternoon that Simpton had reiterated statements made in an affidavit for Mrs. Craven that he had married Fair and Mrs. Craven. Eight hours later his second affidavit was presented.

Simpton said today that he had the assurance of the attorneys for Charles L. Fair, one of the heirs, that he (Simpton) will be protected if Mrs. Craven's lawyers attempt to punish him for perjury, and that he had been provided with a bodyguard of four private detectives.

NO PLACE FOR MRS. ANTHONY.

Senator Depew Unsuccessful in Securing Position for Wife of Hero of Maine Disaster.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch to the World says: "I seem to have but little influence in the matter of securing government positions. For more than three weeks I've been trying to get a place for Mrs. 'Bill' Anthony, wife of the hero of the Maine disaster, but as yet I have not succeeded."

Senator Depew said this today to a man who asked his aid in getting a place in the government printing office. The applicant was tall, thin-faced, and emaciated looking. He wore shabby clothes and had a four or five days' growth of beard.

"Senator, I want your indorsement," he said. "If you will sign this paper for me I am sure to get a job. I'm a compositor by trade and I want a place in the government printing office."

The Senator looked at the stranger, asked some questions, and then signed.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

WORK FOR COAST SHIPS.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY ORDERS MOBILIZATION OF RESERVE SQUADRON.

Fighting Craft to Assemble at Portland on March 1 for a Month's Torpedo and Gunnery Exercise—Prince of Wales to Learn to Drive an Automobile—Stage Affairs of London—De Wolf Hopper to Sing in "Rip Van Winkle."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 17, 3 a. m.—The Admiralty last night issued an order for the mobilization of the reserve squadron at Portland on March 1 for a month's torpedo and gunnery exercise.

The squadron is composed of all the battleships and cruisers doing port and coast guard duty around the English coasts, and consists of the battleships Rodney, Howe, Collingwood, Sansparell, Trafalgar, and Alexandra, the flagship of Vice Admiral Domvile, commander-in-chief, and several cruisers.

The squadron is under present orders to disperse again on April 1, when most of the ships will be taken in hand for repairs.

Wales as Automobilist.

The Prince of Wales, who for some time has been deeply interested in automobiles, is now going to learn to drive one himself at Sandringham. He has ordered a British-made car.

London Stage Affairs.

Charles Wyndham will produce "Cyrano de Bergerac" in his own theater in the middle of April.

It is reported that De Wolf Hopper has practically arranged to star in an elaborate spectacular production of Leoncavallo's opera, "Rip Van Winkle," at the Drury Lane early in the coming fall. The opera was first given in America in 1885, but proved a failure.

London is mad over spectacles these days, and Shakspearean plays, comedies, operas, and all, must have the most elaborate staging.

The Drury Lane's productions have been most gorgeous of all, and "Rip Van Winkle" is expected to be a great success.

Hopper also had a good offer from Edwardes to create a part for him in his new opera, written around the story of "Madame Sans Gêne."

IS READY FOR CASTELLANE.

M. de Rodays Says He Will Meet Him in Any Kind of a Contest and Doesn't Fear Results.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. de Rodays, editor of Figaro, was seen today and informed of Count Castellane's latest threats against him. M. de Rodays said:

"In my opinion the young man's cockyness will diminish gradually each day as the ship draws near these shores. His swaggering threats and bluffing denials were quite necessary while he was in America, else his position during his stay there would have been absolutely impossible, but, depend upon it, Count Boni just now is mighty uneasy in his mind.

"I predict that when he gets here he will find all sorts of excellent reasons to not make good his promises to take pugilistic liberties with me. Perhaps his counsel will advise him not to jeopardize the success of the lawsuits between us, or his doctor may say that his wife's delicate nerves wouldn't resist the shock of a street clash. But, whatever excuse is chosen he will not slap nor cane me; much less blow out my brains.

"For my part I stand by what my paper said. Moreover, I am quite ready to give Count Castellane all the dueling he wants. I fancy even I may be able to give him a trifle more than he would seek on his own accord if unpushed by public opinion. I have a record with which everybody, including Count Castellane, is acquainted and I refer you to that. But while willing to meet him both that way and before the courts, where Figaro intends to prove its assertions, I shall not tolerate any ungentlemanlike assault. Whoever tries to pommel me should be warned he will do so at great risk."

The editor of Figaro enjoys a reputation as a cool and fearless man, who has fought a number of duels by sword and pistol with prominent antagonists. On the other hand, nobody disputes Count Castellane's pluck. Two years ago he displayed not only great courage but much skill in his encounter with Henry Turot. On that occasion the Count wounded the journalist severely after one of the longest and fiercest duels of recent times.

Paris now is preparing to feast on the results of the meeting, which inevitably must be sensational between these two men.

IN THE ARMY'S DEFENSE.

FRENCH CABINET ADOPTS A SUDDEN CHANGE OF FRONT.

Minister of War Gallifet Replies to the Attacks of Socialist Deputies and Creates a Sensation in the Chamber—Alarming News Comes from Martinique—Memorial Service for Felix Faure—British Ambassador Returns to Paris—New Case of Treason.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Leftist members of the Chamber of Deputies were surprised today by the government's sudden change of front relative to the army. The Minister of War, General Gallifet, made a vigorous reply to Deputy Pellatan's attack on the army made yesterday and declared that Pellatan's speech was calculated to throw the country into a fresh agitation, to sow discord, and break up discipline in the army, and cause joy to the enemies of France. The whole army, he said, silent and loyal, could not be blamed for the conduct of a few black sheep.

The Deputies of the Left fairly howled and raged under the rebuke carried in General Gallifet's speech. The old General charged the Chamber as he charged the Prussians. His words were sharp and straight to the point. He refused to be entangled in a discussion.

Demands an Inquiry.

Furious under the criticism of the Minister of War, M. Pellatan bounded into the tribune and abused Gallifet in a torrent of words. Deputy Fournière, Socialist, came to the aid of Pellatan and proposed a commission of inquiry into the charges against the probity of the army made by M. Pellatan.

To the surprise of the Chamber Premier Waldeck-Rousseau mounted the tribune and made a passionate defense of the army. He declared the government would refuse absolutely to accept the proposition for the nomination of a commission. He declared Pellatan's report gave as much an idea of the army as a pathological treaty of the splendors of human nature.

Ministry Is Sustained.

By an immense majority the resolution to appoint a commission of inquiry was rejected.

The extraordinary change of front by the ministry is taken as signifying that the government feels it may need the army in case of international troubles. The tribute paid the army today is the first made by the government since the opening of the Dreyfus case, and marks a distinct change of the policy of the Cabinet.

One Duel to Result.

During the Gallifet-Pellatan discussion Deputies Berteaux and Le Meyre de Vilers insulted each other while participating in the debate, and Berteaux challenged Vilers to a duel.

Alarming News from Martinique.

An alarming dispatch tonight from Martinique states that pillaging continues, that the southern part of the island has been invaded by the rioters, that all factories are closed, and the directors fleeing from their properties, threatened with death. The government of Martinique is powerless to meet the situation.

In Memory of Felix Faure.

A grand memorial service for the late President Felix Faure was held at the Church of the Madeline today. President Loubet was grossly insulted while entering the church, and Meunier, the principal leader of the manifestation, was arrested.

Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, was officially represented by Austin Lee, secretary of the embassy. Ambassador Porter of the United States was among those present.

British Ambassador Returns.

Sir Edmund Monson arrived in Paris at 11 o'clock this morning, and expressed his indignation over the false reports circulated concerning his absence.

New Case of Treason.

A new case of treason has been developed. An officer of the marines has been discovered endeavoring to sell naval secrets abroad.

Cecil Rhodes' Secret.

The French press declares that the reason why such an effort has been made to relieve Kimberley is because Cecil Rhodes is the possessor of terrible, guilty secrets compromising the Prince of Wales.

AMERICA A WORLD POWER

GERMAN POLITICAL SCIENTIST TALKS OF UNITED STATES.

Dr. Emile Deckert, in an Address in Berlin, Declares That Expansion Is to Be the Future Policy of the Great Republic and That with the Construction of the Nicaraguan Canal Its Position Will Be Invulnerable Against Attack.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY O. S. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Dr. Emil Deckert, who spent nine years studying American physical and political geography, talked tonight on "America as a World Power," and his remarks were distinguished by broad-minded fairness. With the Nicaragua Canal, he said, the United States will become the real power of the new century.

The speaker expressed the opinion that America would not stop at her present stage of expansion, but would go further, especially along the Nicaragua Canal, which he characterized as a "political and commercial necessity for the United States." He also declared that when the Tagals had been subdued the discontent felt by a part of the American people with expansion would cease.

The United States, he declared, occupied an invulnerable position because it is so remote from other powers, and the Americans were fast becoming Germany's greatest competitors in trade, especially in Central America.

Dr. Jannasech, chairman of the meeting, said he deeply regretted that German emigrants made America the industrial competitor of Europe, and hoped that the navy would help keep future emigrants under the German flag, and he did not think the German-Brazilian ambition entirely hopeless.

Kimberley Victory Important.

The bitterest Anglophobe papers concede the moral importance of the relief of Kimberley. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The spell of English failures has been broken."

Catholic Interference Resented.

The Osservatore Romano, which recently expressed the hope that the Centrists would accept the naval bill, declaring at the same time that the European situation rendered a strong German navy indispensable, has raised a small storm here, as the Osservatore is often regarded as the Papal organ. The Vossische Zeitung construes the article as meaning that the Kaiser is bringing influence from Rome to bear upon the Centrists. Whereupon the Cologne Volkszeitung tartly replies that the Osservatore has frequently disclaimed the character of being an inspired organ except in one column, wherein this article was not printed. Furthermore, the Volkszeitung observes that no Catholic newspaper is worse fitted to advise German Catholics than the Osservatore, whose tactlessness has often caused confusion here. The Centrists will continue to exercise their own political judgment, regardless of what the Osservatore says.

Royal Betrothal Announced.

The betrothal of Prince Ruprecht, heir to the Bavarian crown, to the Archduchess Anna of Austria, daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, is announced.

Awards the Schiller Prize.

Prince Regent William in 1859 established a Schiller memorial prize of 3,000 marks, to be given triennially for the best dramatic work of permanent value. The judges in 1896 proposed Gerhart Hauptmann's "Hannele," but the Kaiser selected Wildenbruch's "Heinrich und Heinrichs Geschlecht." Last November the judges chose Hauptmann's "Versunkene Glocke," which, it is now learned, the Kaiser rejected before the present reign. The judges' decision is accepted as a matter of course.

Secretary Jackson of the American Legation today received the documents attesting Germany's ratification of the Samoan agreement.

TO ABOLISH DUTY ON COFFEE.

United States Proposes a New Reciprocity Agreement with the Republic of Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—The American Minister, Colonel Charles Page Bryan, at a conference with the Foreign office, has proposed to abandon the duty on Brazilian coffee imported into the United States in exchange for reciprocal advantages for American goods exported to Brazil.

EMPEROR IN BUDA-PESTH.

FRANZ JOSEF AND COURT AT HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

Large Retinue Accompanies Austrian Ruler and Will Remain Several Weeks—Felt Factory in Temesvar Receives Large Order from Boer Government—Trolley Conductor's Brain Affected by Electricity—24-Hour System May Be Adopted.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—Emperor Franz Josef and a large retinue arrived at Buda-Pesth this morning from Vienna. The court will remain in the Hungarian capital three weeks.

For Transvaal Soldiers.

A felt manufactory in Temesvar, in Hungary, has just received an order from a Transvaal representative at Brussels for 100,000 felt cloths, to be used to protect the hands of Boer soldiers when firing. The order must be filled in twenty days.

New Danger to Trolley Men.

A conductor on the tramway line here died yesterday after a two-weeks' illness, during which symptoms of the brain having been affected by an electric shock were manifested. The day before he was taken ill he told his wife he had received that afternoon a heavy charge of electricity while switching the current at the end of the line. The autopsy this afternoon showed that death had been caused by a severe affection of the brain and spine, due to the shock.

Discuss Twenty-four Hour System.

The directors of the Austrian railways are busy corresponding with those of Hungarian roads concerning the adoption of the twenty-four hour system in the railroad service. At a meeting a year ago this month in Buda-Pesth they agreed to consider the hours from midnight to midnight as numbered from one to twenty-four, and issue all time cards and schedules accordingly, but in April they met again in Gratz and decided to retain the twelve hour system. Now, however, the subject is being agitated again, and the prospects are promising for the adoption of the innovation.

JAPAN'S METHODS IN CHINA.

Doctors and Nurses to Be Sent to Various Cities, Just as Other Powers Send Missionaries.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—How Japan plans to win over the Chinese is shown by an article in a Japanese paper, the Jiji Shimbo, just received in Vienna.

The paper states that a number of influential citizens, together with leading physicians and medical societies, have arranged to send doctors and nurses to China.

"Just as the European powers send missionaries we send doctors and nurses, because the Chinese are far more susceptible to bodily benefits than spiritual, since they have little conception anyway of a hereafter."

The Japanese believe they will thus obtain a greater influence in all classes of population, and especially among the mandarins, than the Christian missionaries have done.

SWISS AIRSHIP IS SAFE.

Damage to the Balloon House in Lake Geneva Not as Serious as First Reported.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—A telegram from Zurich states that the damage done to the Zeppelin balloon house at Friedrichshafen by the storm is not as serious as at first reported. The wind merely tore the house from its anchor in the lake and blew it ashore, where it stranded, without damaging the framework of the balloon. The trial of the balloon is now planned for the first pleasant day in April.

Floods in United Kingdom.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Rains and a rapid thaw have caused many rivers to overflow and there are unprecedented floods in various parts of the United Kingdom. Several provincial towns are inundated, great damage has been done to farms, hundreds of sheep and other live stock have been drowned, and much of the railroad traffic is suspended.

POPE DEFINES HIS POLICY

ATTITUDE OF THE VATICAN TOWARD FRENCH ANTI-CLERICALISM.

Leo Declines to Antagonize the Government of the Republic and Advises Against Demonstrations in Favor of the Assumptionist Fathers—Thousands of Pilgrims from Italy and France Received at the Vatican and More Due Next Week.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Feb. 16.—In Catholic official circles in Rome the sentence of the Assumptionist fathers in Paris is looked upon as showing the boldness and extent of the movement of clerical reaction throughout France. The Vatican's policy appears evident, because the Pope, in discussing with the Bishop of Orleans today, called inopportune the demonstration in favor of the Assumptionists. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, explicitly disapproved the protestations of the Bishops against the French sentence. Yet notwithstanding the above declarations the Pope sent his apostolic benediction to the Assumptionists. This fact has created the opinion that while the Pope does not wish to sacrifice the Assumptionists entirely, he still wants to preserve good relations with France.

Pope in Good Spirits.

The Pope appeared in unusually good spirits today when, dressed in the red mantle, in the hall of beatifications he received Cardinal Richelmy, accompanying the second Piedmont pilgrimage, numbering 3,000.

Four hundred French pilgrims will arrive as a part of the Tuscan pilgrimage tomorrow, and 6,000 pilgrims are due on Monday from Abbruzzi and Puglie Provinces. The Lombardy pilgrimage was also received today. It came in charge of Cardinal Ferrari.

Victoria May Stay at Home.

The telegraphic news agency at Stefani states that unless the tone of the war news improves soon Queen Victoria may delay and even abandon her contemplated trip to Italy, notwithstanding the fact that all preparations have already been made.

American Tourists at Syracuse.

The steamship Augusta Victoria today landed at Syracuse 400 American tourists, who, after visiting the antiquities, proceeded on their way to Greece.

ENGLAND SEEKS RECRUITS.

British Agents Secure Soldiers in Russian Territory, Paying Them Ten Shillings a Day.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY HENRY K. KABBITZ.]

BRESLAU, Feb. 16.—English agents are enlisting men in Lamsha, in Russian Poland. One party has already gone to England. Each man receives ten shillings daily.

The imperial Russian bank's discount reduction has eased the money market slightly.

Money and credit, however, are extremely scarce, and even under favorable circumstances improvement must be slow.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S WILL.

Value of Estate Placed at Less than Three Million Dollars—London Says It Should Be Seventy Millions.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The last will and testament of the late Duke of Westminster was filed today. It shows a gross estate valued at £504,229. This does not include, of course, the enormous entailed landed property. The widow will get the residuary estate after the various bequests. The sons receive life annuities of £3,000 and £50,000 each. To his old servants the Duke left annuities. Those of five years' service received one year's wages. The Princess of Teck, whose marriage portion was £75,000, receives nothing in addition under the will. The bequests to the daughters vary from £25,000 to £40,000. The testator left to the National Gallery Hogarth's celebrated painting, "The Gate of Calais."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the will, says:

"If the death duties had never been imposed, would the Duke of Westminster's estate have been declared at the absurd figure of half a million sterling? Unless the public is entirely astray in its calculations, that sum more nearly represents a single year's income. We should imagine that the total estates approximated to £14,000,000, at which they were once valued."

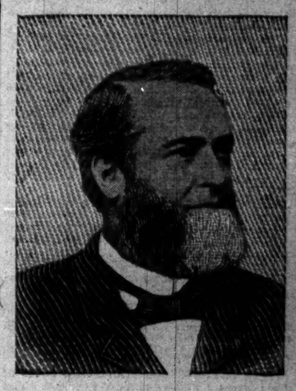
SEEKS DR. ALLEN'S FUNDS

HIS SON WILL INVESTIGATE DEATH-BED TRANSACTIONS.

Aged Physician Makes a Will at Presbyterian Hospital, Where He Died, Cutting Off Wife and Children with the Widow's Dower — Transfer of $5,000 in Cash and All His Stock Made Also — Lawsuit Expected to Follow Family Discord.

The $5,000 bank account which Dr. H. R. Allen owned shortly before his death is gone and his son, Dr. H. R. Allen Jr., of Indianapolis, is anxious to know what became of the money. Young Dr. Allen, who took his father's body to Indianapolis for burial on Wednesday, will return to Chicago in a few days to try and trace the bank account. As representative of his mother, Mrs. Harriet E. Allen, and his two sisters, Mrs. Lulu H. Wright and Mrs. William M. Taylor, all of Indianapolis, he will investigate also a transfer of his father's holdings of stocks. This transfer, Attorney W. H. Marts, 119 Hartford Building, says took place at the Presbyterian Hospital shortly before the operation which resulted in Dr. Allen's death on Tuesday. It is supposed the aged physician gave some one a $5,000 check, but that person's identity is a mystery.

Dr. Allen founded the Allen Medical Institute, 600-610 Masonic Temple, and owned four-fifths of the stock of that organization, which was incorporated for $500,000. Some



DR. H. R. ALLEN.

days ago he went to the Presbyterian Hospital to undergo an operation. On account of his age he was warned by his physicians that his chances of recovery were slight, and on Sunday transferred his stock and made his will. The operation was performed at once, and Dr. Allen died.

Cuts Off His Family.

When young Dr. Allen was in Chicago he applied to Attorney Marts for permission to see the will. He was refused. Attorney Marts, however, told him that his mother and his sisters and he himself had been cut off. Yesterday one of the witnesses to the will admitted its true terms. It provides, he said, that the widow shall have her legal portion, and nothing else. The children get nothing. The will, which is a short document, gives the reasons for this action on the part of the testator, and it is expected will make some startling declarations. It will be probated shortly, Attorney Marts said.

Lawsuit Is Predicted.

The son, it is stated, will charge that undue influence was used to get his father to dispose of his stock and money which, it is declared, was on deposit in the First National Bank. The transfer of Dr. Allen's stock was made, it is said, before the will was drawn, in anticipation of a contest. It is said also that the stock was turned over to Dr. Allen's brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Bradrick, who lives in a small town in Ohio, known only to Dr. W. P. Coons. If this should prove true, say those close to the family of the testator, a contest will follow, as it is admitted that Dr. Coons will vote and control the clergyman's holdings of stock.

Aside from the stock of the medical concern and the cash in bank, the estate of Dr. Allen consisted only of some mining stocks in the Schwelvah mine of Washington and the Aztec Mining syndicate in Arizona. Dr. Allen held the controlling interest in both, but the entire holdings are valued at less than $1,500.

When young Dr. Allen learned of his father's death he started at once for Chicago, reaching here on Wednesday. He found the body had been turned over to Barnes & Barnett, undertakers, 2208 Michigan avenue. Dr. Allen went to Justice Martin's court and secured a writ of replevin. Then he went to the undertaking establishment with a constable. The body was secured and sent to Indianapolis on Thursday.

Cause of Family Trouble.

The discord between Dr. Allen and his family was due in part, friends say, to a woman who came to Chicago with Dr. Allen in 1895, and was known here as his niece. When the physician left Indianapolis he transferred to his wife his residence, the Harvey Bates mansion, Home avenue and Delaware street, valued at $150,000. He also left in trust for Mrs. Allen the Allen Medical Institute at Indianapolis, worth $250,000, mortgaged for $80,000. Out of the income of the latter he was to have received $200 a month, which, it is stated by Attorney Marts, was not paid. The family was unable to keep up the mortgages and lost both properties.

FIGHT ON THE ARMY CANTEEN.

National Temperance Society Provides for Numerous Memorals to Congress.

New York, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, held today, the following resolution was adopted relative to the army canteen evil:

"Seeing that President McKinley has at last spoken and given out his ultimatum on the canteen question that the opinion of the Attorney General must be accepted as final, it therefore becomes the duty of the Christian and temperance people and all good citizens to appeal to Congress.

"Believing as the last Congress promptly responded to their appeal in passing the seventeenth section of the present army bill, known as the anti-canteen law, that the Fifty-sixth Congress will as cheerfully respond and pass the Grout bill, the Board of Managers of the National Temperance society therefore urges upon churches, organizations, and individuals to memorialize Congress and the President to pass such a bill, and to prohibit the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines."

A resolution embodying the spirit of the foregoing was then adopted, and copies sent to churches, conferences, temperance organizations, and other bodies throughout the country, with the request that they be copied in triplicate and a copy mailed to the House, the Senate, and the President.

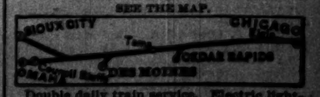
Progress of Methodist Funds.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16.—The Executive board of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Church reports that $30,000 of the proposed $300,000 of the twentieth century offering has been raised.

THE SHORT LINE TO OMAHA

Is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

SEE THE MAP.



Double daily train service. Electric lighted, steam heated, vestibuled, with first-class meals served in dining cars à la carte, and buffet-library and smoking cars. City ticket office, 95 Adams street. Telephone, Central 2120.

GERMANY BURIED IN SNOW.

Travel Impeded and Great Damage Has Been Done to Shipping—Details Unobtainable.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Last night and through the greater part of today terrific snowstorms have raged throughout Germany. They have been particularly fierce along the Baltic coast and in the eastern districts of the empire. Great damage has been done to shipping, although details have not been received.

In a number of places the snow is deeper than at any time in a decade. Thousands of telephone and telegraph connections have been broken. The street traffic in Berlin is greatly impeded, and other cities have suffered seriously, particularly Bremen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Kiel, where a hurricane is blowing; Dresden, Rostock, Breslau, Dantzig, Koenigsberg, and Papenburg.

Everywhere the trains have been greatly delayed by snowdrifts. It is reported that the upper Rhine and the Moselle are rapidly rising.

FRANK G. SIMMONS ARRESTED.

Nebraska Politician and Editor Charged with Embezzling Postoffice Funds—Bondsman Falls Dead.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Charged with embezzlement of $3,000 of government funds, Frank G. Simmons, postmaster at Seward and editor of the Seward County Reporter, was arrested and brought to Lincoln this afternoon. This evening he appeared before United States Commissioner Billingsley, who continued his case until Monday.

The arrest followed an investigation begun some days ago by Postoffice Inspector Sinclair. Yesterday Sinclair confronted Mr. Simmons with evidence of a shortage of $3,062.38 and the postmaster confessed. He said when he was appointed postmaster two years ago he owed $4,000. His creditors were pressing him hard and he used the money to satisfy them. Simmons a few years ago came within a few votes of being the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fourth District.

Inspector Sinclair yesterday notified David Figard, one of Simmons' bondsmen, who said he would accept the position. The two started down-town, and when within a block of the postoffice Figard suddenly threw up his hands and died.

HAS HER HUSBAND LOCKED UP.

Mrs. Laura Hays Hides Detectives Behind Curtain While She Pleads for a Reconciliation.

Mrs. Laura Hays, daughter of J. J. Hunt of Vinelands, N. J., who is a member of the New Jersey State Legislature, celebrated her 22d birthday yesterday by swearing out a warrant for the arrest of her husband, Lewis M. Hays, on a charge of abandonment.

The arrest of Hays was accomplished last night under dramatic circumstances. Summoned to the apartments of his wife on a pleas of a last interview, Hays was threatened with arrest by his wife if he refused to support her, and when he dared her to carry out her threat she threw back the curtains between two of the rooms. Detectives Farnsworth and Kipley of the Woodlawn Police Station stepped out and Hays was arrested. He will be arraigned in the Hyde Park police court this morning. He is a barber.

Shortly before Christmas, Mrs. Hays says, her husband sent her East and said that he would follow soon. After waiting nearly two months she decided that he had intended to abandon her and returned to Chicago.

GET VOTES AT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

Tanner Workers Accused of Taking Workmen from the Monument in Efforts to Carry Primaries.

Tanner workers are accused of having invaded the tomb of Lincoln in their efforts to carry the primaries in Springfield last Saturday. A large force of men were at work on the tomb rebuilding it. The General Assembly at the last session appropriated $90,000 for rebuilding and restoring the monument over Lincoln's body and the Culver Granite company obtained the contract to do the work. Their men were engaged on it last Saturday.

In the afternoon, while the Tanner helpers were getting out every vote possible to beat Cullom in the primaries, a string of carriages went whirling into Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the tomb is situated. On the sides of the carriages were streamers that bore the legend: "Tanner."

Each carriage contained a steerer for Tantomb these steerers got out and went scrambling over the scaffolding among the workmen. All of the employes were taken away in carriages. The presumption is that they voted for Tanner, as they went to the primary polling places under the Tanner banner.

LONDON TIMES' FOREIGN NEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

year. The year closes with an insignificant deficit. The imports last year amounted to $24,000,000 and the exports to $37,000,000, as against $30,000,000 the previous year.

Agrees to a Cable Contract.

MELBOURNE (Thursday).—The Victorian and New South Wales governments have agreed to accept the Eastern Extension company's proposals to lay a direct cable between Cape Town and Australia. No contract has been signed, but the following terms are practically accepted: The Australian military authorities will be consulted as to the landing site for the shore ends; the cable company, once having reduced the charges, cannot again raise them; the company to be allowed to open local offices as soon as the Pacific cable or any other competing cable is laid, in the meantime reduced charges to take effect three weeks after the contract is signed.

In the Victorian legislative assembly Duffy and Gillies challenged the arrangements on the ground that they would injuriously affect the Pacific cable, to which the colony has pledged its support. Watt, the Postmaster General, replied that the government intended to adhere fully to the obligations of Victoria to support the Pacific cable, but wished in the meantime to give the public the advantage of cheaper cable rates.

FIRE SCARE AT KENWOOD CLUB.

Panic Averted at Banjo Club Performance by the Coolness of One of the Performers.

A panic from an alarm of fire was narrowly averted in an audience of 250 people at the Kenwood club, Lake avenue and Forty-seventh street, last evening. The Oak Park Banjo club had nearly finished the last number on its program when smoke was discovered pouring from the kitchen at the rear of the stage. Many guests started for the door, but general fright was allayed by one of the musicians, who called out "False alarm" several times in a jovial voice and gave the occurrence the appearance of a joke. The audience was dismissed quickly, and then it was found that the gas stove in the kitchen was smoking under a strong draft from an open window.

TO SWEEP THROUGH CAMARINES

Generals Bell and Bates Sail for Nueva Caceres to Subdue the Province.

MANILA, Thursday, Feb. 15, 5:30 p. m.—Brigadier General Alfred E. Bates and Brigadier General Bell, with the Fortieth and Forty-fifth Infantry, Keeler's battery, and many pack mules started today for the Province of Camarines. The cruiser Baltimore and the transports Tartar and Athenian compose the fleet which, with the gunboats accompanying, will land at Nueva Caceres and sweep the province. It is expected there will be much campaigning in the mountains.

HINTS OF GREAT SCANDAL

RUMOR INVOLVES NEW YORK POLITICIANS OF BOTH PARTIES.

Said That the Affairs of the Third Avenue Railroad Present a State of Disorder That Is Chargeable Alike to the Democrats and Republicans—Money Loaned at a High Rate of Interest—Creditors Form a Protective Committee.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 16.

One of the greatest political scandals since the days of Tweed is believed by many to lurk in the financial affairs of the Third Avenue railroad. Politicians, it is said, have for years fed upon this traction property until now it may require five years of careful financiering to straighten it out. It is stated on high authority that the books of the company revealed such a state of financial disorder to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the head of the syndicate that was formed to fund the enormous floating debt, that they were willing to assume the task only on the agreement that dividends should be suspended for five years.

Hints of Great Political Scandal.

It is said that the politicians of both parties, who have had their hands in the coffers of the company for so long, refused to withdraw them for that length of time, and the syndicate refused to act.

The politicians concerned in the embarrassment of the railroad include, it is said, some of the most prominent men in both the Democratic and Republican parties, and even the judicial ermine has been a mantle for this political pilfering.

The Manhattan "L" road, it is said, found that it could lend its money to the company at such remunerative rates that it purposely delayed the completion of its electrical contracts for months. It is said to have made these loans as high as 12 per cent.

It is said that the association of "insiders" which has mulcted the company is composed of 65 per cent of "prominent stockholders" of the concern and 35 per cent of Republican and Tammany politicians.

The principal secured creditors of the company are:

The Mutual Life company.
The National City Bank.
The General Trust company.
The National Union Bank.
The Mercantile Trust company.
The Old Colony Trust company of Boston.

These financial institutions hold notes of the company aggregating $17,000,000. The total floating debt of the concern aggregates $30,000,000. Some of the salaries of its officers were several months ago over six months in arrears.

The National City Bank officials today held a conference with representatives of the Mutual Life and other leading creditors, and as a result late this afternoon a protective committee was formed, consisting of the following:

Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust company.
Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust company.
T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., President of the Old Colony Trust company of Boston.

This committee will tomorrow morning notify other creditors to meet them for the purpose of taking steps to protect their mutual interests.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. today declined to make any statement concerning the Third avenue railroad.

Edward Lauterbach said there was nothing to be given out.

Thomas A. Edison Jr. says he has succeeded in constructing an electric miner's lamp which he is satisfied is absolutely safe. The supreme test will be made next week, when it will be lighted surrounded by gunpowder.

Reading sensational novels has made a criminal of 15-year-old John Arold of 440 West Thirty-third street. He was, until this afternoon, an American District messenger in the office at Broadway and Thirtieth street. He saw a chance today to steal $700 belonging to one of the company's patrons. He stole the money, bought two revolvers, some cheap novels, and started for Chicago to fight Indians.

Messenger Boy Steals Seven Hundred Dollars.

He got as far as Jersey City, when a detective brought him back to New York, and he is now locked up in the Gerry society's rooms.

Early in the afternoon a call was received at the messenger office from Charles L. Rathbone & Co., stock brokers, in the Waldorf-Astoria. Arold arrived at the brokerage office just as Mr. Rathbone was putting a package of bills in an envelope.

"This envelope contains $700," said Mr. Rathbone. "I want you to deliver it at our main office, 20 Broad street."

Mr. Rathbone telephoned that he had sent the money. An hour later he received the message saying the boy had not arrived.

This was at once reported to the messenger office, and the manager, Thomas F. Hull, instituted a search.

Thomas G. Shearman, generally regarded as having fallen heir to the single-tax leadership held by Henry George, has resigned from the Manhattan Single Tax club and withdrawn his financial support. It is declared by members that he took this action because the club adopted resolutions favoring the Boers. This, however, Mr. Shearman denies. He said today: "I did not resign because the resolutions were pro-Boer, although every one knows that the Boers are wrong, but because the club meddled in matters that did not concern it." Mr. Shearman was born in England. He believes Henry George would have favored the British in the present war.

Shearman Gives Reasons for Resignation.

Justice Bischoff today dismissed the suit which Joseph W. Fullar had brought against former Governor Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page, a lawyer, to recover $5,000 worth of property. This was the case in which charges of fraud and conspiracy were brought against Waller and Page.

The sale of the Hilton collection of ceramics and other articles of value was completed today at the American Art Galleries. The sale has been on for four days and 700 lots were sold for a total of $68,763. The 140 lots sold today realized $23,393. The collection of pictures sold for the Hilton estate at Chickering Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday realized $118,715, making a grand total of $183,478. F. L. Lorinig, on commission from the National Cape Nome Gold Mining and Transportation company, bought Ives' bust of William H. Seward, dated 1857, for $360. The bust is for presentation to the City of Sitka.

Sale of the Hilton Collecton Completed.

The Hamburg-American liner Columbia carried as passengers for Mediterranean points 240 women, 150 of whom were unmarried. The names of only ten men appeared on the passenger list.

"Should Preaching Be Abolished by Law?" was the subject under discussion at the 290th dinner of the Twilight club at the Carnegie Music Hall restaurant last evening. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles, professor of history at Tufts College, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker. Dr. Bolles, while a New York preacher, was a member of the club, and the subject was chosen with this fact in mind. Mixed in with the fun of the various speakers was some little seriousness.

Good Natured Thrusts at the Ministers.

Dr. W. S. Crowe, Dr. Bolles' successor in the Church of the Heavenly Hope, said:

"I rather think religion would do as well without quite so much preaching. Religious thought might, perhaps, be put in better shape than in sermons."

Colonel J. B. Wilkinson Jr., a former member of the Board of Appraisers, thought that some forms of preaching should be abolished.

"There are too many misfits in the pulpit," he said. "Misfits drop out of the other professions. A misfit lawyer or physician can't keep at it long. But once a minister, always a minister."

S. C. T. Dodd of the Standard Oil company said that he understood that Dr. Bolles was "one of the sort of men who didn't believe in the devil or any of those sacred things."

"As for myself," said Mr. Dodd, "I am too much of an old-fashioned Presbyterian to give up my devil. He is a rather good sort of a fellow to have around. He is always ready to relieve you of your friends. Any man that you don't want at your own house you can invite to the devil's home, and the guest will always be welcome.

"Some preachers I would like to see suppressed—the sort that ranted against Unitarians and typewriters over in Brooklyn the other day, for instance. I don't care much for the Unitarians, but I do love some of the typewriters.

"Then the preachers who are continually shouting and preaching about the advance of civilization through war and conquest ought to be muzzled. If civilization can only be advanced by the burning of homes and the shooting of their defenders; if we can only see the face of Christ in the battle smoke, then it were better far that some wandering comet should strike this earth and put an end forever to the shoddy civilization that we have built up here."

Eleanore Wurth, aged 9 years, is dead at Bellevue Hospital from asphyxiation after every effort had been made to save her life. The girl's father, Fred Wurth, a Waldorf-Astoria waiter, of 144 East Thirty-second street, and her mother are in a serious condition at the hospital. Mystery surrounds the case.

Gas to Destroy Family of Three.

Dr. Cunningham, answering a hurry ambulance call at 7 o'clock tonight, found them lying unconscious on a bed, the gas from two jets streaming into the room. The doors and windows were closed as though by design. The members of the Wurth family were fully dressed and the supper dishes stood on a table in an adjoining room. The meal had evidently been finished an hour before.

The father and the mother partly revived under artificial respiration and oxygen and were carried into the ambulance on stretchers.

The only motive for suicide on the part of either the husband or wife was, the neighbors say, slight quarrels between them. Yet suicide is the only explanation of the case thus far advanced.

Under the plan for the reorganization of Harper & Bros., which was compiled by the committee today, a new corporation will be formed, with a capital of $2,000,000. The new corporation will issue $1,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, of which $1,250,000 will be deposited with J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. as security, $80,000 to other creditors, and $170,000 will remain in the treasury.

Plans for the Reorganization of Harper & Bros.

There will also then be issued $2,000,000 income bonds, with voting power, bearing 1 per cent interest for two years, 3 per cent for three years, and 5 per cent thereafter. This will be delivered to the general creditors at par, the excess, if any, to remain in the treasury.

The $2,000,000 in stock is to be issued to the stockholders and to Colonel G. B. M. Harvey for his services as President for five years, but it is to be placed in a voting trust consisting of Colonel Harvey, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Alexander E. Orr.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and the other secured creditors extend the period of their loans for five years, the company reserving the right to pay all or any part of the debts at any time.

It will delight the authors to know that all amounts due them and all royalties are to be paid in full as they become due.

The report that former Corporation Counsel William H. Clark is in danger of collapse is untrue, according to his brother, Edward Clark.

Mrs. Langtry has been duly elected a member of the Professional Woman's league, and it is said that certain resignations will follow. The Lily was made a leaguer last Friday at the meeting of the Executive committee after an exciting session of that body. Her vouchers were Mrs. W. G. Jones, the veteran actress, and Mrs. Fred Ross, the sister of Lillian Russell.

Women's League Divided Over Mrs. Langtry.

The system of election in the league is peculiar. The name of the candidate, with her vouchers, is sent to the Executive committee, the members of which alone have the right to vote on it. The vouchers are then called on to appear before the committee to give their candidate qualifications for membership. It is on record that Mrs. Langtry's vouchers were put through an inquisition as was never before known in league history.

When the vote was taken there were three blackballs against Mrs. Langtry. The announcement of her election was made at the postponed business meeting last Tuesday.

It is customary for the newly-elected to take the league pledge before the entire body at the business meeting following election. Every member rises for the solemn ceremony.

Had Mrs. Langtry been present for this purpose the opposition had arranged to make their feeling manifest by keeping their seats. Her absence saved her the mortification.

Feeling against Mrs. Langtry in the league began when she appeared a few weeks since as guest of honor on Social day and recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar." It has deepened since the announcement of her candidacy was made.

The Lily's supporters declare that she was solicited to join the league, and that the bitter opposition is chiefly in the professional element.

Four hundred persons gathered in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church tonight to listen to speeches on the subject of the lynching of the negro. The meeting was under the auspices of the African-American Council of New York. Bishop A. Walters presided.

Prince Mura, 35 years old, an acrobat, committed suicide tonight in his room at the Trafalgar Hotel by inhaling gas through a tube. The man's wife died at St. Joseph's Hospitable for Incurables of consumption early in the week, and since her death he acted strangely. She was a singer, and played the vaudeville circuits under the name of Julia West. Prince Mura came from Havana ten years ago. He ranked high as an acrobat and hand balancer.

Suicide of Prince Mura, the Acrobat.

Edward James, who gave his address as 130 Waverly place, and Frank Alexander, who said he lived on Bleecker street, were arrested today by Detectives Weinthal and Fallon in Hoboken. They had solicited subscriptions for shares alleged to be worth $100 each in the "Thomas A. Edison Jr. and William Hoskins Steel and Iron Process company." When they were arraigned acting Recorder Laverty discharged them, as there was no evidence that they had collected any money or that they did not represent the concern mentioned.

Detectives Fail to Prove Charges.

Coal men in this city said today that there was an active demand in Europe for American coal, as England is husbanding her supply. Home consumption is also increasing and Cuba is buying many tons of coal. A variety of causes, the coal men say, has led to this foreign demand, chief of which is the Transvaal war. France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and other continental nations habitually draw heavily upon England for coal. But Great Britain has special needs of her own just now, and is husbanding her fuel, so that the continental nations have perforce to turn to the United States.

Demand for American Coal in Europe.

MADRI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Reduced Rates via the Illinois Central R. R.

Mardi Gras day, Feb. 27; $25 for the round trip from Chicago. Tickets on sale Feb. 19 to 25, inclusive, good to return until March 15. Further particulars and descriptive matter by addressing or applying to H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.

CRISIS FOR THE TAILORS.

UNLESS THEY YIELD 700 WILL BE LOCKED OUT TODAY.

Employers Say Men Must Agree Not to Strike During 1900 or Quit—Both Sides Firm—International Secretary Leaves Coming in Interests of Peace—More Non-Union Laborers Reach Town—Island Architect and News Record's Strike Editorial.

Seven hundred members of the Journeymen Tailors' union No. 5 will be without employment this morning unless they decide to sign an agreement not to strike during 1900. Sixty of the men, employed by Carver & Mackay, Henry Turner, and Fred L. Croft, are now locked out. The decision of the merchant tailors to lock out their men was reached at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Wellington Hotel. Representatives of over fifty firms were present. It is possible that a settlement will be reached, as John B. Lennon, International Secretary of the tailors' union and Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, will reach Chicago this morning and will try to secure peace. At present the men declare they will sign no agreement, and the employers say they must or quit. Harry Berger, Frank S. Schwab, William McLane, Henry Turner, and Frederick A. Munson were appointed a committee to conduct the campaign against strikes. The lockout will affect all of the large downtown tailoring establishments.

Start a Co-operative Company.

A cooperative company, with $100,000 capital, has been formed by the Building Trades council to undertake building operations in Chicago. Officers will be elected today, and an application made for a charter. Luke Grant, business agent of the Carpenters' union, is at the head of the company.

Outside Builders to Unite.

Meetings of the contractors not belonging to the associations have been held during the last week with the view of forming an independent organization that will give employment to locked out workmen. Three hundred contractors are interested in the organization.

There is a growing sentiment among the unions that a settlement of the present difficulties might be effected if the present rules of the lathers' and plumbers' unions were repealed. These unions have rules that are regarded even by the unions as arbitrary and they may be compelled to abolish them.

To Fight Lime Manufacturers.

At the meeting of the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades council in the morning it was decided to place on the unfair list all the lime manufacturers who refused to furnish material to firms employing union men. The labor organizations intend to make a fight on the lime men as soon as the present strike is over.

Copies of the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis Building Trades council have been mailed to the officers of all the Building Trades councils in the United States, with the request that each organization take similar action. If this is done all work by Chicago contractors will be stopped.

Non-Union Men Arrive.

Three hundred non-union carpenters were set to work by the contractors during the day, making over 1,500 non-union men at work. Sixty non-union plumbers arrived during the day and will begin work today. The contractors expect to have enough non-union men at work before the end of the week to complete all work now under way.

Inland Architect's Opinion.

The Inland Architect and News Record for February will state editorially in regard to the Chicago labor situation:

The senseless, arbitrary conduct of those who make the rules for workmen to blindly follow—with starvation or violent death as an alternative—has reached a point where it has become impossible for capital to make a safe venture in building. The action of the contractors in declaring certain things that they will do are right, and the rules decided on are such as any fair-minded man in or outside of the building business must indorse.

Continuing, the editorial states the crisis in the present difficulties will come when work on the Postoffice is resumed with non-union men, protected by regulars. In concluding, the writer, Robert Craik McLean, declares:

We would have wished that the matter had been left for the government to act first and the bayonets of an impartial soldiery establish again the ignored principle of right, which must be established before either workman or capitalist can hope to pursue his calling unmolested.

Gubbins Gets Third Place.

George Gubbins, the President of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union, passed the civil service examination for head of the city sewer pipe department in third place.

EMPLOYERS STATE THEIR CASE.

Issue a Manifesto Denouncing the Building Trades Council's Arbitrary Rule.

The Building Contractors' Council, which is engaged in the present contest with the Chicago Building Trades Council, last night issued the following manifesto to the public, setting forth its position and its reasons for making a fight to the death against the Building Trades Council:

"The situation so far as the contractors are concerned is unchanged. The significant development of the day has been an evident increase in the public interest in the situation. The Executive committee and the Press committee have received many expressions of encouragement from prominent men in the city. It seems to be generally recognized that the public cannot afford to have the contractors lose the present fight.

"A particular element of strength in the contractors' position is that they are making no fight against union labor. There is not the slightest desire on the part of any one active on the employers' side to discourage membership in the unions. But there is a definite and unconquerable purpose of fighting the Chicago Building Trades Council to the death. The employers feel that workmen have a perfect right to organize in their several unions for any mutual protection or benefit that such a situation can afford them, but they are making a determined stand against an organization which is inspired with unlawful purposes, conducted by illegal methods, and which succeeds only by the defiance of all law and in disregard of every principle of public order.

"The interest which the public is taking in the present struggle is an encouraging sign, and yet it is doubtful if the general reader appreciates how significant is the existence of such a body as the Chicago Building Trades Council among American institutions. The council claims a power more absolute than that accorded to any ruler on earth. Until the contractors' Council made the stand which will for all time leave Feb. 5, 1900, a red letter day, the Building Trades organization not only claimed but exercised that power. No man who employed labor in Chicago had any right which that organization felt bound to respect. Furthermore, no workman, no matter how excellent a proficiency he has attained in his craft, was permitted to enjoy even so much freedom as was accorded to the blackest negro in the South before the war.

"There is not an employer in the city who can make arrangements with the men he employs as to the amount of work they shall do, unless the walking delegate supervises and approves that arrangement. The number of hours which a man shall work in a day, the precise amount of work he may do, the number of men on any given piece of industry, the materials to be used, the place from which they come, the tools and machinery by which these materials are produced, and even the hands by which they are transferred from boat or car to the place of work—all these are subjects which the walking delegate claims the right to pass on.

"Neither the walking delegates nor the Chicago Building Trades Council, which is back of them, are in the slightest degree responsible to any one. So far as the property over which they exercise dominion is concerned, they stand uncharged of any responsibility. They pay not one penny in taxes. They carry not a dollar of insurance. They cannot lose if the last stone in the last structure is leveled to the ground. They have far more of a voice in the erection of buildings than the men who own those buildings, but they share not the least iota of charge in the maintaining or of loss in the destruction.

"So far as the liberties of the union men themselves are concerned the attitude of the Chicago Building Trades Council, as expressed in the pretensions of its walking delegates, is no better. A man may have been a member of his trade union all of his adult life. He may have paid all dues and charges that union laid against him. He may be a man of irreproachable moral character. He may be in every essential sense an exemplary citizen. He may need the money which his willing and empty hands could produce, but there is no minute of any hour of any day in which the walking delegate may not order him into idleness, with an insolence that would cost the Czar of Russia his crown. It may be more than a passing inconvenience to the workingman. Thousands of them know that in obedience to the dictates of a walking delegate who cares nothing for them beyond the fee they pay, they have defaulted bills, broken promises, lost credit with men whose good opinion they prized, and in unnumbered cases have sacrificed the property which industry and frugality have secured for them.

"It is no new thing to say that the men in control of the Chicago Building Trades Council affairs have the power, unless the contractors win in this fight, to inflict on Chicago a devastation more serious than fire, plague, or battle could produce. It is no exaggeration to say that in order to liberate labor, in order to restore to honest, sober, competent workingmen, both in and out of unions, the rights which their American citizenship and the God of justice has given them, the Chicago Building Trades Council must be crushed.

"This is no time for temporizing, and no time for turning back. The people of Chicago may depend on it, the men allied in a struggle against the unlawful abomination of the Building Trades Council have no thought nor dream of a compromise. They are in this fight to stay until it is won. It is a case of 'Carthage must be destroyed.'"

SCORES FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Secretary Ryan of the United Mine Workers Angered at Attitude of Springfield Organization.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Secretary W. D. Ryan of the United Mine Workers of American today scored the Springfield Federation of Labor for its failure to recognize the convention now in progress. The matter came up in the discussion of a resolution providing the American Federation of Labor be notified of the action of the national convention of the United Mine Workers in placing the Reichert Milling company of the Belleville district on the unfair list for opposing organized labor. Mr. Ryan said the federation could not dispose of the matter under its method of procedure in less than a year.

The Springfield federation has several strikes and other grievances now on hand, he declared, in which the miners could lend them much aid, but it appears the federation does not want the support of the miners.

A resolution providing all persons employed about the mine except mine managers be compelled to join the United Mine Workers of America was adopted. As the hoisting engineers have a separate organization, a number of the delegates believe an open rupture will follow when an effort is made to enforce this clause.

A resolution was adopted providing for a defense fund and empowering the Executive board to levy assessments for the same; increasing the salaries of the officers 20 per cent; adopting the Australian ballot system in the election of State officers; providing that the State constitution be printed in every language represented in each district; recognizing trades unions and pledging members to buy only such articles as bear their labels; condemning Sam T. Brush for his actions in opposing their union; and recommending that warfare against him be bitterly continued.

MAKES DEEPEST SEA SOUNDING.

Pacific Cable Survey Steamer Arrives at San Francisco—Finds Depth of Six Miles Near Guam.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Pacific cable survey steamer Nero, which has arrived here, had a remarkable voyage and made the deepest sea soundings on record. The Nero, to the southward and eastward of Guam Island, made one sounding marking 5,160 fathoms and the deepest 5,269 fathoms—only sixty-six feet short of six statute miles. That is deeper than the height of the highest mountain peak on the land surface of the globe. The best previous record was 5,155 fathoms.

April 22 the Nero left her on a voyage that has lasted 269 days, 221 of which were spent at sea.

"I can say nothing bearing on my official report," said Lieutenant Commander H. M. Hodges on board his ship. "But there are a few facts of general scientific interest of which I may speak. Heretofore the lowest depth at which temperature had been taken was a trifle over 4,700 fathoms, with a temperature of 35.8°. We took temperature at 5,070 fathoms of 65.9°, and at 5,101 fathoms registered 36°. It appears the temperature falls to a certain depth, beyond which, on deeper sounding, the temperature is higher. It is a problem for scientists."

ACADEMY STUDENTS IN REVOLT.

Students at Kenyon Leave School as a Result of a Clash with Their Commandant.

Columbus, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A row between Commandant Henry T. Thompson and his minor officers of the Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, O., promises to result in a temporary demoralization of the school. Tonight a delegation of students is here en route home, having summarily left, some through dismissal for direct disobedience, others of their own accord. The students accuse the commandant of attempting to curtail their privileges and denouncing them as not morally capable of holding their offices. The revolt was precipitated last night through his lecturing them for remaining out a quarter of an hour past regulation hours, and dismissing two of them for alleged disobedience.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR COAL.

Europe's Shortage, It Is Said, Will Greatly Benefit the United States Producers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—The United Mine Workers' headquarters here is receiving many reports from coal operators in America, showing that the demand from Europe, and particularly England, will be enormous during 1900. The shortage in England has caused prices to advance until coal is selling for upwards of $7 per ton in Saxony. Coal which a year ago brought 70 cents per ton on the cars in Pittsburg is now bringing $1.25. The Pittsburg coal combine, it is said, will advance prices on April 1 from 25 to 50 per cent.

CHINAMEN ARE TO BE DEPORTED

Forty-eight Celestials Leave Fargo, N. D., in Charge of United States Marshal for the Coast.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 16.—United States Marshal Haggart leaves here in the morning with twelve deputies in charge of forty-eight Chinamen who were ordered deported by Judge Amidon for violating the exclusion act. The men were taken in two separate coaches over the Northern Pacific, and will sail on the Olympia from Port Townsend on Feb. 22.

SUPPORT OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Pledges Itself to Pending Measure and Adjourns.

Watertown, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association closed tonight. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the oleomargarine bill now before Congress.

Reward for Arrest of White.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Stearns today authorized Sheriff Porter to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of General W. L. White, who disappeared after being indicted for Military board frauds. Should the Board of State Auditors fail to ratify this action Secretary Stearns will hold himself personally responsible for the payment of the reward.

IN AN ORIENTAL PAGEANT

ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT FOR ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Eight of Scheherezade's Famous Stories Told in Artistic Tableaux at University Hall Before a Large and Delighted Assemblage—Some Notable Picture Scenes—Brilliant Color Groupings—The Participants—Occupants of the Boxes.

In a series of artistic tableaux, arranged by Mr. Albert Herter for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, eight of the famous stories told in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments" were presented last night at University Hall before a large audience. The event was a success artistically and financially. The estimates of the returns show that St. Luke's Hospital will receive about $2,000.

The novelty of the entertainment appealed strongly to society, aside from the worthiness of the object. The claims of the hospital were promoted to a large extent by Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, one of the hospital officers, while Mr. Albert Herter, the New York artist, who is spending the winter in the city, managed the stage setting and arrangement of the tableaux. Half a hundred prominent society folk took part in the pictures illustrating the tales told by Scheherezade.

Prologue Picture.

University Hall was crowded to the door when the stage curtain parted upon the prologue picture, the beginning of an animated and artistic series of groups which elicited round after round of applause. The picture showed the interior of the Sultan's palace with Mrs. Charles P. McAvoy as Scheherezade addressing the Sultan—Mr. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor—and Mrs. Bertram Winston impersonating Dinezaide. It was as if a magnificent oil painting had been unveiled suddenly to the assemblage and immediate recognition was given.

The series embraced eight tableaux, each of which was subdivided to make the meaning more clear. Each tableau was prefaced by a short explanatory reading by Miss Annie Dudley from the text of the famous stories. After she had introduced the Sultan and his Queen Miss Dudley read a few lines that brought on the stage the story of the three calendars. It was presented in seven pictures, each of which aroused lively appreciation in the assemblage.

The Three Calendars.

Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor took the part of Zobeide, wearing a striking costume of pink and yellow embroidered in jewels, and a head dress of corals and pearls. Her sisters were Mrs. Joseph Coleman and Miss Joan Chalmers. The jolly porter of Bagdad was Mr. Albert Erskine Mr. Stanley McCormick, Mr. Clive Runnells, Mr. Francis Taylor, and Mr. Townsend Church were the Grand Viziers. The Sultan was Mr. James G. Rogers. The flowergirl was Mrs. Robert Critchell.

One picture after another was revealed, and the audience found it difficult to discriminate in its applause because of the fine coloring and grouping of the characters. One of the tableaux which seemed to receive the heartiest approval showed Mrs. Critchell posed among flowers and fruits. It was followed immediately by the entrance of Zobeide and the porter carrying the jar of wine, and another beautiful picture was the result. The series ended a color scheme of pink and yellow.

Shows an Arabian Interior.

The largest tableau of the series illustrated the adventures of the Prince of Persia in the court of the beautiful Schemselnihar. The color scheme of this series was green and silver, and the picture represented an Arabian interior. It was a gorgeous setting for a grouping of handsome women, their costumes being historically correct down to the smallest details. Like the preceding pictures, these were enthusiastically applauded, several having to be shown a second time.

Blue and Gold Group.

The blue and gold group was acknowledged to be one of the most striking and effective of all the pictures. In this Queen Morgiana was impersonated by Mrs. Arthur Caton, and her slave was Mr. Herter. The tableau showed the Queen attired in a gorgeous gown of turquoise blue velvet, embroidered with pearls and gold, and wearing a headdress of jewels and peacock feathers. She sat on a high throne with her slave at her feet, the arrangement of the picture being so effective that the audience demanded an encore.

The large number of pictures necessarily required considerable time in the arrangement, and it was a late hour when the final group was presented. It was a brilliant scene in scarlet and gold, with Mrs. Harold McCormick as Queen and the central figure. Mrs. McCormick was attired in a gown of red cloth, embroidered in silver and emeralds, and a headdress of coral and gold.

Participants in the Tableaux.

The characters in the pictures were represented as follows:

1. White and gold—Mrs. C. P. McAvoy, Mrs. Bertram Winston, and Hobart Chatfield-Taylor.
2. Green and yellow, with black notes—Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Coleman, Miss Joan Chalmers. Merchants—Albert Erskine, James Gamble Rogers, Clive Runnells, and H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
3. Green and silver—Mrs. Harold McCormick, Mrs. Nelson Bigelow, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Mrs. Charles Deering, Mrs. David Barnes, Mrs. Sidney Taber, Miss Hazel Martyn, Miss Elisabeth Perkins, Miss Ida Hosmer, and Howard Church.
4. Blue and white, Chinese—Miss Carrie McCormick, Miss Ethel Hooper, C. H. Wilmerding, and F. Greeley.
5. Blue and gold—Mrs. Arthur Caton and Albert Herter.
6. Gray and lavender, Alladin—Master Luther Bodman and Frederic Greeley.
7. Black and gold, morning procession—Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mrs. Temple Bellamy, Mrs. Mary Powell Critchell, Miss Kendall. Grimstone—Miss Madeline Noyes, Miss Lucy Runnells, Miss Elizabeth Carruthers, and Townsend Church.
8. Procession in scarlet, with purple notes—Mrs. Harold McCormick, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. Herter, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Miss Perkins, and Miss Frances Isham.

Occupants of the Boxes.

The occupants of the boxes were:

1—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond.
2—Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair.
3—Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Miss Grimston, Mr. F. A. Keep.
4—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farwell, Miss Rumsey, Mr. Taber.
5—Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln.
6—Mrs. H. B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. L. Coughlin, Mrs. A. W. De Windt, Miss Thompson, Mr. Ryerson.
7—Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Cable, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor, Mr. Keep.
8—Mr. and Mrs. Byron L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Adams, Miss Rawley, Dr. Billings.

In the Audience.

Among those in the audience were:

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Brega,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Runnells,
Mr. and Mrs. Hermon Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. B. Sutton,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winston, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chalmers,
Mr. and Mrs. Sartell Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague,
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden,
Mr. and Mrs. James Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker,
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Ayer,
Mr. and Mrs. James Houghteling, Rev. Ernest M. Stires,
Mrs. C. P. Kellogg, Mrs. Edward J. Martin,
Miss Mervyn Winston, Miss Stone,
Miss Barrett, Miss Marian Austin,
Miss Isham, Miss Kirkland,
Mr. Joseph Coleman, Mr. Arthur Caton,
Mr. Edward Adams, Mr. E. S. Isham.

Hosts at Suppers.

Among those who gave suppers following the entertainment were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mr. Herbert Stone, and Mr. Marshall Field.

THIEVES LOOT A STORE.

Take Most of the Cutlery and Many Revolvers from Lenham Company, West Van Buren Street.

Burglars took enough of the stock of the Lenham Hardware company, 663-7 West Van Buren street, on Thursday night to enable them to start a hardware store. They backed a wagon up to the place, sawed the bars in a window, and took $1,100 of revolvers and cutlery. The cutlery stock was almost all taken, and had to be replenished yesterday to enable the company to fill orders. No arrests have been made.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Fine fast service, via the Wabash. Write for booklet, giving details. Wabash ticket office, 97 Adams street.

SUNDAY GOLF OPPONENTS LOSE

Westward Ho Club Votes 43 to 43 on an Amendment to Constitution Preventing Playing.

The question of Sunday golf in the Westward Ho Golf club was not decided at the annual meeting last night. The fight made for Sunday golf was a strong one and those opposed to Sunday golf were informed at the outset that arguments would not change opinions.

A majority and minority report was returned, as follows:

President—Arthur Heurtley.
Vice President—E. W. McCready.
Secretary—D. K. Crosby.
Treasurer—M. B. Austin.
Director—F. M. Blount.

The vote on the proposed amendment to the laws of the club prohibiting Sunday golf resulted in a tie, 43 to 43.

Before the question could be discussed further the meeting was adjourned, having been in session since 8 o'clock.

The result of the fight will leave the club with its present membership intact and with the promise of an additional 100 new members. Had the result been otherwise the majority of those on the losing side would, it is said, have withdrawn from the club and organized another.

The first test of strength came when Nelson A. McClary made a motion that the amendment be voted on first before the election of officers was held. He gave as his reason that the future policy of the club depended on the result of the vote on the amendment and that the officers elected should be in sympathy and accord with that policy.

With several amendments and substitutes voted down in succession the vote finally came back to the original motion and was lost.

Several immaterial changes were made in the existing bylaws and constitution of the club.

David McIntosh will be retained by the club as its professional instructor.

The liabilities of the club are $3,600, the assets are $2,976, and the balance in the treasury is $184.

MILKMEN PETITION FOR SUNDAY

Deliverers' Association Meets and Decides to Circulate a Request to Buy on Saturday.

The Chicago Milk Deliverers' association held a meeting at 205 Madison street last night to further the project of not delivering milk on Sundays. It was decided to present to every customer a petition to buy their Sunday supply on Saturday. The petition is as follows:

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.

"We, the milk dealers of Chicago, earnestly request the women of this city to assist us in securing Sunday holidays by herein certifying their willingness to take their Sunday supply of milk on Saturday evenings. Likewise to take their supply for Thursday in the morning. This petition is designed to take effect Feb. 24."

Many South Side dealers will not run their wagons tomorrow, and it is expected that most of the milk sellers will be in line in a week or two. Many enthusiastic speeches in favor of the plan were made by both dealers and deliverers at the meeting. The deliverers claim that without exception the customers are on their side. The idea now is to get the customers to request the delivery of their Sunday's milk on Saturday afternoon. If the customers refuse to take milk on Sunday morning the dealers will willingly deliver the double supply on Saturday afternoon.

"The only reason that the customers hesitate to receive their Sunday supply the day before is that they are under the impression they receive fresher milk by waiting until Sunday morning," said J. B. Jones. "This is a mistake, as the same milk is used for both deliveries, and, in fact, is in better condition Saturday afternoon."

MRS. WILLIAM BROWN FOUND.

Woman Who Disappeared from Chicago Six Weeks Ago Is Located in Kenosha.

Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Brown, who disappeared from the residence of her sister, Miss Kate Tighe, 32 Twenty-fifth place, Chicago, six weeks ago, was located here last night. She had been here for some time. She says an Italian refused to allow her to return to her residence in Chicago.

CONDITION OF IOWA PRELATE.

Archbishop Hennessy Rests Easier, but There Is Small Chance of His Recovery.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 16.—At 9:30 tonight Archbishop Hennessy was resting easier, though his condition was not improved. There is a possibility of recovery, but it is so remote members of his household have small hopes.

Plan Dinner to Federal Judges.

The Chicago Bar association will give a reception and dinner to Judge Grosscup and Judge Kohlsaat on Thursday evening, March 1, at the Auditorium Hotel. All the federal Judges for the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Circuits will be invited, as well as the Judges of the Supreme Courts of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and many of the leading lawyers of those States.

Ogden Gas Works to Remain Separate.

Roger C. Sullivan denied yesterday the story that Standard oil interests are negotiating for the control of the Ogden Gas company. The report was circulated in New York in connection with a rumor that the Standard oil people had acquired control of the People's Gas company and would get the Ogden property also in order that they might have a monopoly in Chicago.

Killed by Explosion of Compressed Air.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 16.—Two men were instantly killed and three frightfully injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler in the Santa Fé roundhouse this afternoon. The explosion was caused by compressed air, which was to be used as the motive power in the "midget" locomotive, a small switch engine. The air was being let into the boiler when the explosion occurred.

King & Co. Win Suit.

King & Co. obtained a verdict for $2,956 yesterday in their suit against Hugh Grabbe, an employe of Levi Z. Leiter. Mr. Grabbe was in a wheat deal when Joseph Leiter had the market in a corner in 1898. Suit was brought against Joseph Leiter also on the

Saturday, February 17.

uits in zero weath-
us! But the price
warm proposition.
s sack suits, spring
er weights; were
25, $28, $30, $35;
sizes—32, 33, 34

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s, Green Bay.
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e. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island,
aport, Des Moines and Iowa.
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s, Green Bay, Madison, Menominee
LAND LIMITED. Fox River
s, Ashland, Northern Minnesota
A AND DAKOTA EXPRESS.
Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha,
City, Iowa, South Dakota.
TH-WESTERN LIMITED.
Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
RLAND LIMITED. Califor-
Three Days. All points on Union
c. Salt Lake City, Omaha, Fort-
San Francisco, Los Angeles.
INSULA EXPRESS. Fox
points, Green Bay, Ishpeming,
nette, Copper Country.
UTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED
, PAUL FAST MAIL.
Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul,
apolis, Duluth.
HT EXPRESS. Janesville,
son, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Lacrosse,
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IFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island,
port, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver,
Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
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8.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m.
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78 Nassau St., New York, says
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CLARK LEADER ON STAND.

WALTER COOPER TESTIFIES IN MONTANA BRIBERY CASE.

Declares He Knew of No Attempt to Corrupt Legislature — Explains Daly's Influence Over Assembly—Repudiates Idea Representative Johnson Was Subsidized Into Changing Vote—Faulkner Seeks to Reopen Whitehead Matter.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The proceedings in the Clark case today did not reach the high point of interest attained yesterday. The principal witness of the day was Walter Cooper, one of Mr. Clark's managers in the campaign. He is a resident of former Representative Hartman's home town, Bozeman, and the personal tilts between the two served to relieve what would have otherwise been a commonplace story. Mr. Faulkner sought in behalf of Senator Clark to reopen the question as to State Senator Whiteside's effort at bribery during his own election, but the committee adjourned for the day without deciding the question of relevancy.

Mr. Cooper testified to being present at the meeting of Mr. Clark's friends in Butte in July, 1898, preliminary to entering on the campaign. He said the purpose of the meeting was to "break the control of the Anaconda Copper Mining company over the affairs of the State," and that he had done all he could in the succeeding campaign to accomplish this result.

Tells of Daly's Power.

Of the seventy-nine Democratic members of the Legislature the Clark people had believed, after the legislative election, fifty would vote for Clark. He had failed to get this number owing to the influence of the Daly interest in the Legislature. Of the entire membership of ninety-four, the witness believed there were twenty-one or twenty-two who were employed by Mr. Daly or in enterprises in which Mr. Daly is interested, and he gave a list of those so employed.

Mr. Cooper said he had been in Helena during the entire session of the Legislature, but that he knew of no effort to corrupt any member of the Legislature in Mr. Clark's behalf. He had expended $200 during the sitting of the Legislature, the money being used in paying the expenses of friends of Senator Clark who came to Helena to assist in his campaign.

Speaking of Representative Johnson's transfer of his vote from Hartman to Clark, Mr. Cooper said it was not made until it became evident Mr. Hartman had no chance of success. He repudiated the idea that the vote of Mr. Johnson, who is a physician, had been influenced by giving him employment at the Bridges coal mines.

Mr. Cooper said he had received no pay for his services in support of Mr. Clark, but that Clark's son Charley had paid his hotel bill.

Mr. Hartman asked the witness what debts he had liquidated since the adjournment of the Legislature. He at first refused to answer. He explained, however, that he had paid $24,000 in debts with money he had secured from the sale of the Bonanza water plant and $8,000 he had borrowed from Senator Clark. For this debt he had given his note and expected to pay the note when due, having given his milling company stock as security.

Brings Up Whiteside Case.

Ben Falk, once Deputy Clerk of Flathead County, Montana, was recalled by Mr. Faulkner and asked whether Mr. Whiteside had offered him $1,000 to be allowed access to the election returns involving his (Whiteside's) election to the State Senate before the votes were counted.

Mr. Campbell objected unless upon the understanding that Whiteside should have a chance to rebut. He thought the testimony entirely incompetent.

Mr. Faulkner admitted that the testimony if given would be purely collateral, but said the bars had been thrown down in admitting testimony as to attempts at bribery of the Supreme Court. This, he thought, would let in this matter.

Responding, Mr. Campbell said if the testimony was admitted the prosecution would ask to have witnesses called to prove that the witness had received $2,500 from Mr. Bickford for making the statement.

The committee reserved its decision of the point and adjourned until tomorrow.

NEED OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS

Effort Will Be Made to Remove Limitations Placed on Number Employed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—An effort will be made to remove the limitation of law upon the numerical strength of the corps of naval constructors. The forty officers who now constitute that branch of the navy are not able to discharge properly all the duties which devolve on the corps. Two of them—Naval Constructors Hobson and Gilmore—are on foreign stations, the former being attached to the Asiatic station and in charge of repair work of some magnitude and importance at Hongkong, and the latter being attached to the Elswick works in England as superintending constructor on board the Albany, on which cruiser the finishing touches are being put.

There are now sixty ships in course of construction or under contract, in addition to which there is a great deal of repair work at navy yards. Both classes of work are increasing yearly and the demands on the time of naval constructors are met with great difficulty. The three assistant naval constructors who have been under instruction at Glasgow have been ordered to return to the United States. Their terms at the technical institution in that city have expired and their services are greatly needed at home. They will be assigned to duty at navy yards, probably in a subordinate capacity, at New York, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, respectively.

The next vacancy to occur by retirement for age will be that of Naval Constructor William H. Varney, who is the superintending constructor at various private shipyards, and whose headquarters is at Camden, N. J. He is the superintending constructor also for the Quartermaster's department of the army. He entered the navy from Massachusetts in July, 1860, and is one of the oldest officers in the corps of constructors, being immediately junior to Rear Admiral Hichborn.

MORE PAY FOR DRAUGHTSMEN.

Members of Navy Department Resign Because Salary Is Less than Offered by Private Concerns.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Much embarrassment is created by the failure of the House committee in charge of the legislative, executive, and judiciary bill to provide for the increased pay of draftsmen under the Navy department. An urgent recommendation was recently made to make more liberal provision for the salaries of those experts, who now receive but $2,100 a year.

During the last few years eight draftsmen employed under the construction bureau of the navy have resigned to take more lucrative places with private shipbuilding concerns, which are willing to pay $3,000 and more per year for men who have served a valuable apprenticeship in government employ. Today another draftsman resigned to go with one of these concerns at a salary twice as large as that paid by the government. One draftsman who recently left the government service receives greater compensation than the chief constructor of the navy, whose pay is $5,500 per year.

Repeated efforts have been made to make the government service more attractive to draftsmen, especially those who have to do with the designing of ships of war, where the work is responsible, and where mistakes, if made, would be costly for the government. This year the naval bureau chiefs renewed their recommendations, and presented arguments which were expected to effect the purpose desired.

The announcement that the House committee which has had the matter under consideration had decided to continue this paltry economy is unpleasant news. Some of the draftsmen who have opportunities to leave the government service, but who have been continuing the work in the hope that greater liberality would be shown in the matter of their pay, will now be inclined to resign and go with the more generous private concerns.

ANNUAL JOKE OF THE HOUSE.

Representatives Strike Out Civil Service Provisions from Appropriation Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The House today indulged in its annual joke by striking from the legislative appropriation bill all provision for the Civil Service commission. The vote today to strike out was 75 to 67. Tomorrow the House will reverse this action as usual on a yea and nay vote.

Most of the time of the House today beyond that occupied in the discussion of the civil service law was devoted to attacks on the speech made by Mr. Sims [Dem., Tenn.] on Wednesday, in which he furnished some figures of the pension office showing the number of applications for pensions filed by soldiers of the volunteer regiments engaged in the Spanish war to show that the Northern soldiers were much more clamorous in that regard than the Southern ones, and attributing this to the debauching of public sentiment in the North on the pension question.

Mr. Pearre [Rep., Md.] raised the storm by a reference to those figures and the statement that hundreds of Massachusetts soldiers who never smelled powder had applied for pensions.

This brought out an indignant reply from Mr. Fitzgerald [Dem., Mass.], who detailed the record of the Massachusetts volunteers in the late war.

He was followed by others, who defended the records of the soldiers from their several States. Mr. Hepburn [Ia.] vigorously assailed Mr. Sims.

Considerable temper was shown in the general discussion which took place.

Mr. Cummings [Dem., N. Y.] paid a tribute to some of the dead New York heroes, Sergeant Hamilton Fish, and William Tiffany, and to the splendid valor of Governor Roosevelt. The mention of Governor Roosevelt's name brought out a round of applause. "The only objection I have to him," said Mr. Cummins, "is that he is a Republican."

When the session opened announcement of the receipt of the currency bill from the Senate was made, and on motion of Mr. Overstreet of Indiana by unanimous consent the Senate amendments were disagreed to. The Speaker appointed Overstreet [Rep., Ind.], Broslus [Rep., Pa.], and Cox [Dem., Tenn.] conferees.

SEEKS GOVERNMENT AID.

Delegation from St. Louis Working for Appropriation for the Exposition.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Members of the Missouri delegation are determined to secure an appropriation for the fair to be held at St. Louis. Steps with this end in view were taken today and the movement was given an impetus. Representatives Bartholdt, Joy, and Pierce of St. Louis, Champ Clark, Fletcher of Minnesota, and Curtis of Kansas, acting with members from fifteen States carved out of the Louisiana purchase, called on Speaker Henderson this morning and practically secured a promise from him to appoint a special committee of nine members to consider the matter.

On Monday a resolution providing for the appointment of this committee will be introduced and the Speaker will see that a time is set for its consideration. The St. Louis members are much gratified with the favor with which Speaker Henderson looked upon the matter and are confident of securing an appropriation large enough to assure the success of the fair.

This is especially true as they have enlisted the services of Representatives from the States which are a part of the Louisiana purchase. Aside from this, it has been an easy matter recently to secure appropriations of this kind. All the States have anniversaries which they desire to celebrate, and many of them have already secured assistance from the federal government for this purpose. This was true of Nebraska, which secured an appropriation for its exposition at Omaha. New York was assisted in the same way in its proposed pan-American exhibit at Buffalo, while Pennsylvania also received a generous slice of the public fund for the export exposition at Philadelphia. None of the States which have been successful in securing favors of this kind in the past will antagonise the St. Louis show.

ARGUE ON PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Senator McEnery Opposes Permanent Acquisition of Islands and Stewart Opposes Import Duties.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Consideration of the financial measure having been concluded, discussion of the Philippine question was resumed in the Senate today. Mr. McEnery [Dem., La.] strongly opposed the permanent acquisition of the islands and believed the United States ought to relinquish them as soon as the authority of this country had been asserted. Mr. Stewart took a pronounced position in favor of the admission of the products of any of the island possessions of the United States free of duty. The bill providing a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii was read, but beyond that formality nothing was done with it.

WONDER AT ROSEBERY SPEECH.

State Department Officials Know Nothing of Alleged Overtures by Great Britain.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Lord Rosebery's statement in Parliament yesterday that last December the British government made unsuccessful overtures to the United States and Germany for an alliance has caused the greatest surprise among the State department officials, and, while they are not in a position to make an official denial, they do not hesitate privately to assert their absolute ignorance of any overtures of the kind described. Officials here intimate Lord Rosebery is not in a position to speak as to what took place in matters as important as this

DOUBT SINCERITY OF GORMAN.

Maryland Democrats Not Prepared to Accept Politician's Statement on Bryans Candidacy.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Democratic members of the Legislature, while expressing some surprise at Mr. Gorman's coming out for Bryan, generally accept it as a shrewd political move. Two-thirds of the Democrats in the Legislature, the officers of the State committee, and Governor Smith and the members of the administration have been hoping that some chance would loom up for Gorman himself to be the candidate. They are not prepared to give up the fight, and do not seem to take Mr. Gorman seriously except in so far as he says he will vote for Bryan. He did that four years ago. Chairman Vandiver of the State committee, Mr. Gorman's closest political advisor, says he is not prepared to accept the statement attributed to Gorman until he hears it from his own lips.

TAFT GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Newly Appointed President of Philippine Commission Leaves to Confer with President.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16.—Judge William H. Taft of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and recently appointed as President of the Philippine commission, left tonight for Washington and will remain there a week for conferences with the President. It is thought other members of the commission will be appointed while he is in Washington and the work of this commission will be outlined after conferences with members of the Cabinet and Congressional committees.

SAMOAN TREATY NOW IN EFFECT

Exchange of Ratifications Made at the State Department—Similar Action in London and Berlin.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The exchange of ratifications of the Samoan treaty took place today at the State department. It is presumed similar exchanges occurred at the Foreign offices in London and Berlin. This is the last ceremony necessary to give full effect to the Samoan agreement, though as a matter of form and public information, here in the United States at least, it may be necessary to proclaim the treaty.

GENERAL E. C. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Man Who Raised United States Flag Over Chapultepec and City of Mexico Passes Away.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—General E. C. Williams, who served with distinction in the Mexican and civil wars and raised the flag on the citadels of Chapultepec and City of Mexico, died today at his home in Chapman, Snyder County, aged 88 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Care, worry, and anxiety whiten the hair too early. Renew it with Parker's Hair Balsam. For all skin troubles use Grove's Ointment, 50c.

The most efficacious tonic to excite the appetite, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

MISS ROSEBORO HELPED TO CONVICT MOLINEUX

Miss Viola Roseboro, the woman who suggested to District Attorney Osborne his line of prosecution in the Molineux case, is one of the editors of McClure's Magazine, and is the author of a number of short stories published by the Century company. Miss Roseboro lives at the Windermere, 400 West Fifty-seventh street. She is rather above the medium height. Her full, rounded forehead and large hazel eyes, which kindle, and, under the stimulus of an interesting subject, her firmly molded countenance, together with a voice of rare resonance, combine to bear out the picture Mr. Osborne painted of her.

Mr. Osborne gave Miss Roseboro credit in the following words:

"I appreciate, of course, the kind things the newspapers have said of me since the verdict of guilty was pronounced. But I cannot remain silent while I receive such a great part of the credit for convicting the defendant. I make this statement, and I want it published, that I merely acted as the spokesman for a syndicate of unusually intelligent persons. Miss Viola Roseboro suggested my opening speech, and I followed from that opening speech a line of proof by witnesses which resulted from that suggestion, and I carried the whole idea to a successful conclusion. I do not hesitate to give her name. Miss Roseboro and I have been friends for years, and I talked with her often and long while this case was in preparation."

Miss Roseboro disclaims any particular credit, and reluctantly told of her part as follows:

"Mr. Osborne was much disturbed as to the exact method of procedure, and I suggested to him that he could certainly determine, from the circumstances and incidents of which he knew, from the words of witnesses and the other sources of his information, exactly the sort of man the poisoner had been, exactly what the poisoner had done, and how he would act under a given environment. It is plain that whoever the poisoner might be, a full, complete, and accurate description of him could be sent out. This done, I suggested that he call this full and accurate description 'a garment.' When it had been fully constructed he could seek to fit it to all the persons suspected in the case. Surely it would sag at some place or bag at another or wrinkle at another when fitted to the innocent man. There was but one person in the world it would fit, and it would fit no other person, and that person must be the poisoner."

"TRIBUNE" SUIT IS HEARD

INJUNCTION CASE AGAINST ASSOCIATED PRESS BEFORE SEAMAN.

Defense Relies on Interpretation of Copyright Law and Also Upholds Its Action on Ground of Its Right to Take the News in Question—Gist of the Arguments—Court Expects to Render His Decision on Next Tuesday.

The suit of the Tribune company against the Associated Press for injunction and damages was heard yesterday by Judge Seaman of the United States Circuit Court. The arguments presented by the Tribune company at this hearing were for a restraining order to prevent the Associated Press from appropriating its copyrighted cable news. The matter was taken under advisement by Judge Seaman, who said he thought he would be able to render a decision on next Tuesday.

The question whether a daily newspaper is a thing that can be copyrighted was raised by the defense, and this the court said was the feature of the case that required his further consideration.

Associated Press Defense.

It was not denied by the Associated Press that it had been taking without permission the news which THE TRIBUNE, in conjunction with the London Times, pays for gathering. The news particularized was that of the south African war and cablegrams from other parts of the world which appear in THE TRIBUNE under the head of "News and Views of the London Times."

Instead of denying that it takes this news for which THE TRIBUNE pays a large sum, the Associated Press defended its action on the ground that it had a right to do so. It contended that it obtained this news by having its agent in London, England, buy copies of the London Times after they appeared on the street and then cable the news from its columns to the Associated Press office in New York. As a further defense the Associated Press denied the right of the Tribune company to copyright the news.

L. L. Coburn's Argument.

L. L. Coburn, representing the Tribune company, presented in evidence a contract between the Tribune company and the London Times by which the Tribune company secured the exclusive American right to the Times' special cables. He argued that whatever THE TRIBUNE selected from the London Times and cabled to Chicago was the property of THE TRIBUNE to copyright. He argued that the publication in Chicago of the news on the same day was a simultaneous publication; that the Tribune company had complied with every provision of the copyright law to protect the property right it had purchased in the news; that that protection extended to the original source of the news. The only protection that could be given, he said, would be by injunction.

J. P. Wilson's Contention.

Attorney John P. Wilson, representing the Associated Press, argued that the Tribune company could not ask for any damages against the Associated Press because the copyright was not in effect until the copies of the paper copyrighted were registered and deposited in the office of the Librarian of Congress in Washington. The court intimated, however, while ex-Judge L. C. Collins was presenting the closing argument, that depositing the copies in the mail was of the same effect as depositing them in Washington.

The fact that newspapers are not specifically mentioned in the copyright law was held up by Mr. Wilson as an indication that the authors of the law never intended a newspaper to be copyrighted.

L. C. Collins for "The Tribune."

Mr. Collins said the principle involved was simply the principle of honesty and fair dealing. He said the Associated Press had undertaken to show that the articles it is charged with stealing were not large articles. That involved the question of whether a little theft may be excused. He answered the defendant's contention that it got the news to America almost as early as THE TRIBUNE did, that celerity in theft was not ground for exemption.

In closing Mr. Collins said that the Tribune company asked only decent protection. It would be disastrous to other enterprising newspapers in the United States, he added, if the injunction were denied. It would take away the reward for industry and energy and take away the protection for honest property rights.

Judge Seaman said he believed he would be able to render a decision on Tuesday on the question of whether a temporary injunction should be issued against the Associated Press, which was asked because the defendant admitted it was continuing the theft from day to day.

QUINN CHAPEL TO OPEN SCHOOL

Bishops of African Methodist Episcopal Church Buy Property for It, Costing $30,000.

Bishops Benjamin W. Arnett, G. E. Galines, and Abram Grant of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who have been in Chicago for some time, have purchased for Quinn Chapel, in Dearborn street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. The purchase was made from the Presbyterian Church, and the deal was closed on Thursday. The price was $30,000. The interior of the new chapel will be remodeled, and is to be used as an institutional school, in which there will be a kindergarten, sewing school, printing press, library, reading-room, kitchen, and gymnasium. The school will be opened formally on March 6.

SAMPSON DECLINES A CHAIR.

Presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Rejected by the Rear Admiral.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been offered to Rear Admiral William Sampson and has been declined by him, for the reason, as he expressed it today: "It would mean my leaving the service with which I have been so long identified and entering upon a new life, for which I am probably less fitted than for the position which I now hold. While such a change would mean an increase in salary, at my age it is not to be thought of." President James C. Craft of the institute will retire in June.

NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY.

Experiments Made in Philadelphia Showing Workings of Milwaukee Man's Invention.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A practical demonstration of the operation of wireless telegraphy was given in the office of the Public Buildings commission in the city hall today. The system exhibited is that invented by William S. Johnson of Milwaukee. The transmitter was placed in a room 100 feet from the receiver. The waves of electricity were found to pass through five heavy stone walls, an iron staircase, and three door casings. The messages were sent and received in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet.

Alleged Poolroom Raided.

Detectives Gannon and Speigel raided an alleged poolroom in the rear of James O'Leary's saloon, 418 Halsted street, yesterday afternoon. Three persons were arrested and locked up at the Harrison Street station. Patrick O'Leary was charged with being the keeper. The prisoners were released on bonds. Justice Martin will hear the case today.

Box Manufacturers Forming Combine.

One hundred and fifty box manufacturers from all parts of the country have been in secret session at the Auditorium Hotel for the last three days. It is stated that the meeting is for the purpose of forming a strong combination, with the view of advancing prices from 30 to 40 per cent.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

When All Fagged out, We Recommend **Chase & Sanborn's Package Teas.**

They come in pound and half-pound air-tight packages, thus the natural aroma and strength is preserved which often escapes from tea which is sold in bulk. Chase & Sanborn's most popular package teas are Seal Brand, a Sun-dried Japan, and the Koh-i-noor, an English Breakfast Tea, delightfully invigorating. The Orloff, a Formosa Oolong, that has a delicious lilac flavor and wonderful life-giving power. The Orange Pekoe, a Ceylon and India Tea, noted for its rich wine-like body. It makes no difference, however, which kind you choose. You will have a tea that is satisfactory, and the best of its kind.

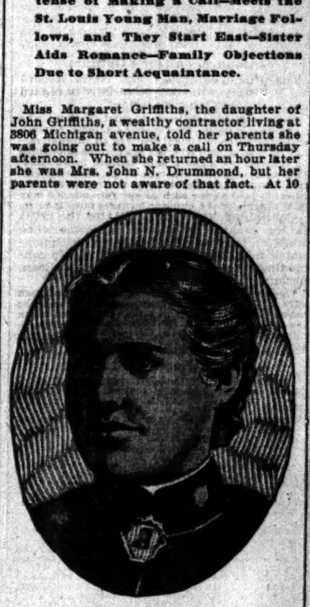
A pound of Chase & Sanborn's tea makes over 200 cups.

ELUDES PARENTS TO WED

MISS MARGARET GRIFFITHS ELOPES WITH JOHN N. DRUMMOND.

Leaves Residence of Her Father, a Wealthy Contractor, Under Pretense of Making a Call—Meets the St. Louis Young Man, Marriage Follows, and They Start East—Sister Aids Romance—Family Objections Due to Short Acquaintance.

Miss Margaret Griffiths, the daughter of John Griffiths, a wealthy contractor living at 3806 Michigan avenue, told her parents she was going out to make a call on Thursday afternoon. When she returned an hour later she was Mrs. John N. Drummond, but her parents were not aware of that fact. At 10



MISS MARGARET GRIFFITHS.

o'clock that night the family carriage drove to the Michigan Central depot with Mrs. Drummond in it. Her parents believed she was going to visit friends in Michigan.

When the carriage reached the depot John N. Drummond was waiting there with tickets for New York, and the couple started on a wedding tour to Gotham. It was not until yesterday that Mr. Griffiths learned that his daughter was married and at that moment was spending her honeymoon in a trip to New York.

There was no strenuous objection to Mr. Drummond as a son-in-law in the Griffiths family, it is asserted. The affair was premature only, they say. Mrs. Drummond is 22 and her husband 25 years old. He lives in St. Louis and is connected with tobacco interests. His father was conspicuous in mercantile affairs in that city as President of the Drummond Tobacco company, and the young man is wealthy. A friend of the Griffiths family said the objection to the wedding offered by the parents of the bride was based on the fact that the young people had known each other only a short time.

A sister of the bride was a party to the plans for the elopement and secret marriage. A week ago young Mr. Drummond came to Chicago from St. Louis to sue for the hand of Miss Griffiths. He went boldly to her father and told him he had come to ask the hand of his daughter in marriage. The father bid him wait awhile.

Mr. Drummond returned to St. Louis and waited only long enough to arrange by mail for an elopement. Then he came back to Chicago. One of his St. Louis chums came with him to help along the romantic undertaking. When every detail of the elopement had been arranged Miss Griffiths and her sister left the family residence ostensibly to make a call. Drummond and his friend were waiting near, and the four young people hurried to the residence of the Rev. S. B. Pond, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Woodlawn.

Drummond had a marriage license in his pocket, and there was no legal reason why the two should not be married, so the Rev. Mr. Pond took them to the church, where the ceremony was performed. The pastor admitted last night that he had married the couple. At the residence of the bride's parents all knowledge of her marriage was denied.

ANTI-TRUST ORATOR EJECTED.

Man Supposed to Be Ex-Mayor Linn of Little Rock Insists on Shouting in Palmer House.

The services of two policemen were required to induce a man said to be ex-Mayor Linn of Little Rock, Ark., to discontinue the delivery of a vehement oration in denunciation of trusts, imperialism, and militarism in the lobby of the Palmer House last night. The policemen were called only as a last resort, as two previous ejections by the porters of the hotel seemingly had no deterring effect on Mr. Linn.

The lobby of the hotel was crowded when the ex-Mayor began to hold forth. He spoke in a high voice, which was accompanied with excited gestures. He attracted immediate attention. Clerk Vierbuchen directed the porters to inform Mr. Linn that the anti-trust convention had adjourned several days ago, and that he would better do the same. Linn declared he was there to talk and talk he would. Then he was conveyed to the front door and thrust out.

But only for a moment did he remain outside. In a short time he returned and began talking even more vehemently than before. He was told to stop, but he replied that while the heavy hand of militarism was crushing out the liberties of the people they still possessed the right of free speech.

Again he was led out into the street, but returned. Then the Central Station was notified and two policemen marched the talker toward the station. He promised to remain quiet and was set free.

Village of Dayton, Mich., Burns.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A special from Niles, Berrien County, says the village of Dayton was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The flames originated in a dance hall and burned the postoffice, telegraph office, several stores, and a number of private residences. The town had no fire-fighting apparatus. Much suffering resulted from the cold. The loss is roughly estimated at $15,000, partially insured.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), used as tooth and mouth wash in the morning, leaves mouth sweet and pure all day.

LATE DEATH NOTICES.

[For other death notices see page 14.]

HANKE—Henry Hanke, Feb. 17, 1900, of 706 Olive-av. Funeral notice later.

LEWIS—Edwin W., Friday, Feb. 16. Services at his late residence, 344 E. 47th-st., on Sunday afternoon.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW | USABLE CHICAGO AVE. | USABLE 14th ST. | USABLE HYDE PARK

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH IN THE SERIES OF FREE public lectures offered by the University of Chicago to the college will be given at 12:30 today in the lecture-room of the college, Fine Arts building, 203 Michigan-blvd., by Dr. C. A. McMurry on "The Schools and Schoolmasters of Germany."

THE ILLINOIS CHARITABLE RELIEF CORPS will give an entertainment for members and friends at Jefferson Hall, 70 E. Adams-st., on Feb. 22. The Rev. S. A. Blackmore will deliver an address. Frank Wodruff, Harry P. Kelly, and Miss Lizzie Pelouhet, vocalist, accompanied by Miss Lida Jones, will entertain.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL, 155 W. MADISON-ST.—Instructions preparatory for teachers' examinations; high school graduates preparatory for examinations for Chicago Normal School; nearly 800 former pupils successfully passed teachers' examinations given by Chicago Board of Education.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee and Manager.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
JACOB LITT'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION.
SPORTING LIFE
Engagement Positively Limited to 3 WEEKS—3
SPECIAL MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Nightly and Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat., all reserved, 25 and 50 cents.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. ONLY RECITAL.
Petschnikoff
and MRS. PETSCHNIKOFF, Violinists.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30
50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—Tues. Eve., Feb. 20th. Mesdames HANNAH & HAMLIN Present Mme. GADSKI, Mr. WALTER DAMROSCH, Mr. GEORGE HAMLIN, and Mr. DAVID BISPHAM.....in a GRAND DESCRIPTIVE WAGNERIAN CONCERT
Seats now selling at Central Music Hall Box Office. $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

STUDEBAKER Castle Sq. OPERA CO.
THIS WEEK
VERDI'S LYRIC VERSION OF "CAMILLE."
LA TRAVIATA.
Eves. 25, 50, 75, $1; Mats., Wed. 25, 50; Sat. 25, 50, 75c. Next Wk. "Carmen." Mat. Feb. 22. Seats now selling Tuesday, Feb. 20—Elks' Charity Fund Benefit.

LYRIC MAT. TODAY.
ADOLF PHILIPP in "NEW YORK BREWER."
Next week—Queen Jean, by arrangement with the Lasky Theater, N. Y. "A Young Wife."

GRAND 25TH ST. Chicago's Own Production.
LAST TIMES—MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
ARIZONA
BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
MONDAY, FEB. 19. ...SPECIAL...
MRS. FISKE
IN BECKY SHARP
(Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
SEATS NOW ON SALE. Prices—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, and 50 cents.

COLUMBIA THIS & NEXT WEEK. Mat. Today at 2 O'Clock and Tonight at 8 O'Clock
HENRY IRVING
MISS ELLEN TERRY
And the London Lyceum Company
TWICE TODAY
IN ROBESPIERRE
Good Seats for Every Performance
At $1, $2, and $3. Gallery, 50c. General admission, $1.
Programme for Third Week Announced Later.

POWERS'—LAST TIMES—Today at 2—Tonight at 8.
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL
IN SYDNEY GRUNDY'S PLAY.
"THE GREATEST OF THESE—"
Feb. 19th—Seat Sale Now Open.
WM. H. CRANE In His Greatest Success.
...A RICH MAN'S SON

DEARBORN STOCK CO.
LAST TIMES A GILDED FOOL
Beginning Sunday Matinee, Feb. 17.
Greatest Production of the Season.... THE Prisoner of Zenda

HOPKINS 25TH SEASON
LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN
Souvenirs all this week.
BABY LUND—FOY & CLARK—HORACE GOLDIN—ALMONT & DUMONT—TYJON SISTERS.
In Preparation . . QUO VADIS

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Walter Jones, Norma Whalley Stanton & Modena. Macart's Dogs and Monkeys. Ryan & Richfield. The Earl Sisters—4. Diamond & Beatrice. Ella Morris. Pickert & Whippler. Carrie Winger. Phyllis Allen. Cosmopolitan Trio. Laney Haskell. The Savans. Grysene & Roma. Powers & Wood. Golden & Golden. PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Adelaide Herrmann, Widow of Herrmann the Great. Sisters Moullers. Agnes Herndon & Co. Annie Oakley. Blockson & Burns. Harry Thompson. 4—Schuyler Sisters—8. Kelly & Violetta. Franklin Wallace. International Quartette. Tom Hefron. Mlle. Turnour. Cummings & Knight. PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, CONDUCTOR.
REQUEST PROGRAM
SOLOIST: MR. W. UNGER, 'CELLIST.
TONIGHT.
Reserved Seats, 50c to $1.50.

GREAT NORTHERN EVENINGS 25c 50c 75c
25c MAT. TODAY.
Last Day—The Rays.
A HOT OLD TIME.
NEARLY THE LAUGHING LIMIT.
Sunday Mat.—WILLIAMS AND WALKER.

Sam T. Jack's Tel. Main 2196. Only Burlesque House in Chicago. Two Big Shows Every Day at 2 and 8.
AL REEVES BIG CO.
INEZ MECUSKER.

CHOYNSKI WHIPS MAHER.

HE GETS THE DECISION AFTER SIX ROUNDS OF SLUGGING.

Battle at the Second Regiment Armory Results in the Californian Getting Partial Revenge for a Previous Defeat—He Takes Few Chances with the Hard-Hitting Irishman, Contenting Himself with Jabbing and Keeping Out of Harm's Way.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Joe Choynski by clever left hand jabs outpointed Peter Maher in six rounds last night. The contest took place at the Second Regiment Armory under the auspices of the Fort Dearborn Athletic club.

This was Maher's first contest in Chicago, and he did not come up to expectations. His friends, and they were numerous, "rooted" for him hard, but it requires something more than "rooting" to make a man win, which Maher and his friends learned when Referee Hogan declared Choynski a winner.

Both men appeared to be in good condition. Choynski, if anything, looked the better, and, as the contest progressed, showed it. His wind at no time appeared to be affected, while Maher blowed like a porpoise at the end of each round. Besides this, Maher fought poorly—in fact, he fought just to Joe's liking the greater part of the contest, which was at long range. He forced matters several times, and whenever he did he compelled Choynski to break ground. He invariably had the better of the milling at this style, and why he did not continue to force the fighting, thus compelling Choynski to either run or stand and fight, is best known to himself. It looked bad for the local man several times, but he managed to get out of danger through clever footwork. Once in the second round Maher hooked the Californian twice with his left, and the latter, seeing he was in a tight fix, slipped down to avoid punishment.

Gong Saves Maher in First Round.

Maher had him looking a bit queer several times, but Choynski recovered quickly and stalled Maher's rushes by good left-hand jabs. Although the fight went the limit, it looked as though Choynski would win early in the game. This he undoubtedly would have done had he landed a fierce left-hand hook on Peter's jaw thirty seconds earlier in the opening round. The blow met Peter's jaw just as the gong sounded and it sent the Irishman a dozen blocks up Queer street. He hopped around from one leg to the other, and was a goner, but it was too late for Choynski to put on the finishing touches. The latter had Maher in a bad way several times after that, but knowing that Maher always carried a knockout in either hand, played carefully, evidently being satisfied to gain the decision on points.

When the gong called them to the center for the initial round Choynski, after a little fiddling, sent a left-hand feeler to Maher's body. This woke up the Irishman and he essayed a left hook, which fell wide of its mark. This led to more feinting, and both, seeing an opening, shot out their lefts, both landing. This they repeated a moment later, and it resulted in a light mixup, coming out with honors even. Choynski then took up the fighting and by feinting forced Maher around the ring. They steadied themselves for a moment, and then Peter sent his left lightly to Choynski's body, getting away without a return. Joe then took a hand in the game and planted a straight left hand on Maher's face and followed it with a hot one on the body with the same hand. This roiled the Irish champion and he immediately set sail, but Joe was too shifty and easily avoided the rush. Maher, however, was not to be denied and kept boring in, finally landing a couple of left-hand body punches, but as Joe was gliding away at the time they did no harm. Choynski raced to Maher's side of the ring, and when the latter came after him Choynski met him with a left hook which, as stated above, made him dopey. Just then the gong sounded and Peter staggered to his corner almost out and with his right eye ready to join the early closing movement.

Lively Work in the Second.

The second round, like the first, opened by sparring for an opening, which Joe perceived at first, and immediately sent his left on a journey to Peter's face, where it landed. He then tried a left hook, which just grazed Maher's jaw. It was a narrow escape, and set Maher to thinking what was coming next, but before he could gather his thoughts he found, or rather felt, Choynski's left glove plumb on his face. Peter then thought he ought to be up and doing, and sent his left to Choynski's body before he could recover. However, Choynski hooked his left over to his jaw, and then followed it with a straight jab. Maher then attempted to rush, but was neatly stopped with a jolt from Joe's accurate left. Maher straightway sailed in, landing two left-hand hooks. The first reached Joe's body, and the other caught him on the side of the head. Choynski was near the ropes when the second blow landed, and, evidently thinking these were more coming, slipped down gracefully. When he regained his feet he evened up matters a little by hooking his left on Peter's bad eye. The latter, just to be in the game, rushed Joe, reaching the latter with left and right at body and face. The latter blow sent Joe to the ropes, and things began to look rosy for Maher, but before he could follow up his advantage Choynski stepped out of danger. The remainder of the round was killed by feinting and sparring, in which Choynski showed up the better.

More fiddling and sparring marked the opening of the third round. Choynski began proceedings by trying his favorite left jab, which was cleverly blocked. Then both countered with lefts. Maher tried his left for the body, but before he could recover was repaid by two left-hand jabs which sent his head back, and which must have jarred him somewhat, as Joe followed a moment later with several more left jabs at head and body. These blows appeared to rattle Peter, and made him a bit anxious, as he missed several left swings by a foot or more. Choynski continued shooting in left jabs until Peter became disgusted and bore in to do or die.

Maher in Bad Shape.

By these tactics he managed to land a hard right on Joe's body, but that is as far as Choynski would let him go, as he braced himself, and as Maher sailed in, met him with a stiff left jolt, which sent him back, and before he could make up his mind what to do next Choynski played a tattoo on his face with his unerring left.

Maher walked to his corner in bad shape, while Choynski was sprightly. Just to show how good he felt he stabbed his left into Peter's face as soon as they came to the center for the fourth round. Peter, to get even, rushed with left and right, but Joe was not there, though he was a moment later and planted three left jabs on Maher's face. Peter rushed again and Joe slipped away, and stopping suddenly landed several more left jabs and hooks on Maher's face. This roiled Peter, and taking the bit between his teeth he went after Choynski like a house afire, and chased him all over the ring. Maher did manage to corner him once, but Choynski escaped after taking one good body punch. After the race Choynski put another stiff left on Maher's face. Peter did not fancy this much, and again set sail, only to be met with a couple of left jabs. This, however, did not deter the Irish champion, as he kept boring in and was rewarded by landing a hard right on the side of Joe's head and a straight left in the face. These blows seemed to encourage Maher, and making a dying effort he went after Joe to settle the business right then and there. He brought his right solidly against Joe's body, then followed it with a left swing in the face, the latter blow causing Choynski to clinch and hold on for dear life. After separating Maher continued his rushing tactics, landing repeatedly with left and right and chasing Choynski all over the shop. It was warm work—warm for Peter going after Joe and warm for the latter to keep out of danger. About ten seconds before the end of the round Choynski came to a halt and fought Maher to a standstill.

Choynski on the Aggressive.

As soon as the gong sounded for the fifth round Choynski, seeing he was in the better condition, went right after Maher, keeping him moving backward. He kept trying with his left and finally reached Peter's face several times, getting away without a return. Maher tried with left and right, but fell short. Choynski then planted a couple of hot lefts on Peter's face. These blows awoke the latter, and just to show the crowd he was still much in the game scored three straight lefts, the last one being a hot one and sending Joe's head back with a jerk. Egged on by the cheers of the crowd, Maher rushed, but Choynski made good use of his legs and escaped without receiving any more punishment. Maher, however, kept after him and, getting him into a corner, banged away with left and right. Joe, however, ducked neatly and evened up matters by scoring three left-hand jabs.

The last round was all Choynski's. Maher was tired and Choynski, taking advantage of his condition, kept shooting his left into his face until it appeared as if every blow would be the last. Maher took them all gamely and managed to score a left on the body and later on a right on the same spot. That was about all Maher accomplished in the round, as Choynski easily kept him at arm's length with straight left jabs. Choynski finished quite fresh, while Maher was completely fagged out.

RESULTS OF PRELIMINARIES.

Lively Milling Seen in Some of the Minor Bouts—Novice Heavyweights Open the Card.

Jim Barnes of Chicago and "Young" Milo of Philadelphia, two novice heavyweights, opened the program at 8:55 o'clock. The local man appeared many pounds heavier. Both were clumsy and their opening efforts generally resulted in a clinch, in which each man tried body punching. Barnes then began to use a left lead, and though painfully slow the Philadelphian could not stop it, and several times he was jarred by the impact. Milo did not appear to be able to punch straight with either hand. His swings were woefully wild and Barnes easily ducked them.

In the second round Milo tired rapidly. Barnes forced the pace, and had all the better of the fighting. After two minutes of fighting Barnes caught his opponent with a left swing on the jaw, staggering him. He followed with a right on the jaw, and Milo fell to the floor, his head striking the canvas hard. He was up at the count of eight, but groggy, and Barnes again felled him with a right swing on the head. Jack McCormick, one of the Philadelphian's seconds, then threw up the towel.

Jim Driscoll and Frank Scott, the local middleweights, were the next pair. Scott was aggressive at the start, coming in with several left jabs. Driscoll tried swings for the jaw, which were blocked. He landed one good right on the jaw in the middle of the round, and Scott was content to clinch. Scott had the better of the second round, landing a good jab on the mouth and crowning his right to the ear. Driscoll did not get home a hard blow.

In the third round Driscoll made several strenuous efforts with both hands, but fanned the air or landed on his opponent's back. Scott kept jabbing, and had a good lead at the finish.

Scott did well in the fourth. He caught Driscoll off his balance and slammed him to the ropes with a right swing on the jaw. Driscoll merely shook his head, but was not so aggressive at the finish. Driscoll again fought wild, and Scott showed clever defense in blocking the swings.

Driscoll became annoyed at his inability to land in the fifth, and once charged half way across the stage, only to finish the sprint by a wild swing which Scott ducked. Scott easily maintained his lead in the sixth and won a good decision. Driscoll refused to shake hands with his conqueror and was hooted as he left the ring.

Clarence Forbes and "Buddy" Ryan, 116-pounders, met at catch weights. When they last met at Tattersall's Ryan "tin canned" but this time Forbes handed on Ryan's nose and drew blood and the latter was fast weakening at the finish.

Referee Young, the last bout of the evening, which met with some shouts of disapproval.

Adam Ryan of Philadelphia and Dave Barry, lightweights, met at catch weights. They showed with the work of the five little men who preceded them their work was slow. Ryan showed better in the close work in the first round, getting his right to the wind and kidneys. Barry scored with three good jabs. The same tactics were used in the second round, Ryan hooking his right to the jaw as Ryan came at him and staggered him.

Barry started to be aggressive in the fourth round, but got as he served. Both landed hard on head and body, but nothing approaching a knockdown occurred. Rounds five and six were replete with good fighting. Barry did the leading, work in the last round, hooking his right to the jaw and driving it straight for the body. He secured enough to win the decision.

"Shorty" Ahearn and Tom McCune of Detroit met in the welterweight division, and McCune was full of trouble in the opening round. Ahearn's fast feinting twine him up. The local man did not make many attempts to land, being apparently content to foil in this manner. Ahearn began in the second well, but soon slowed up on getting one or two punches on the stomach. Some lively exchanges marked an exciting round.

In the third round both men slowed up, and neither seemed to be able to land to good effect. Ahearn, though puffing hard, forced the fighting in the fourth round. He started by landing a right swing to the jaw, following it with right and left on the body. They mixed matters up, and at the end of the round he seemed unable to do anything but jab weakly. Ahearn followed him around the ring, but could not get a decisive blow home.

In the fifth round both men were tired. Ahearn made the pace, and by playing persistently for the wind forced McCune to clinch. Ahearn's left reached the gong. McCune gave a game exhibition in the last round. Ahearn walked after him, and though not driving in short hooks and uppercuts on the wind, and McCune was partly doubled up from the punishment. He made several good rallies, but was unable to do damage, and Ahearn won a good decision.

AGAIN THE DATE IS CHANGED.

Corbett and Jeffries Will Meet on May 11 at Coney Island.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Jim Jeffries and Jim Corbett—the two big Jims of the pugilistic world—will fight in the Seaside Sporting club at Coney Island on May 11. This was decided on at a meeting today, when Tom O'Rourke, acting for the Seaside club, and George Considine, who is Jim Corbett's manager, signed articles. Billy Brady, manager of Jim Jeffries, was to have been present at the meeting, but did not appear. O'Rourke and Considine, however, seem to be confident that Brady will agree with them and sign the articles.

Today O'Rourke matched Tom Sharkey against Kid McCoy. The articles have not been signed, but McCoy has been looking for the match, and O'Rourke, acting for the sailor, has consented to take him on, so the rest should be plain sailing.

FRANK ERNE TO MEET JOE GANS.

Pugilists Will Battle on March 23 for the Lightweight Championship.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Frank Erne of Buffalo, the lightweight champion of the world, was matched tonight to meet Joe Gans, the colored pugilist of Baltimore, before the Broadway Athletic club on March 23.

George Considine, manager of the Broadway Athletic club, brought the managers of both pugilists together and got them to sign articles on the following terms:

Twenty-three rounds. Queensberry rules to govern. Both men to weigh in at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the date named at the lightweight limit, 133 pounds, for 50 per cent of the gross receipts.

MATTHEWS DEFEATS M'PARTLAND.

Battle at the Broadway Club Is Stopped in Seventeenth Round.

New York, Feb. 16.—Matty Matthews of this city was given the decision over Kid McPartland of this city in the seventeenth round of what was to have been a twenty-five round bout before the Broadway Athletic club tonight. The referee stopped the bout when it became evident McPartland was outclassed.

Governor Mount Against Fights.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—A fifteen round contest between Eugene Bezenah of Covington, Ky., and Jack Prince of Elwood is announced for tomorrow night at the opening of the Alexandria Athletic club. Governor Mount called in the Attorney General today and telegraphed the County Sheriff at Anderson that unless the latter acted the State would enjoin. Tonight the Sheriff replied he would stop it. The Governor is watching the situation closely.

Tommy West Wins from Dick Moore.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16.—Dick Moore of St. Paul and Tommy West of New York were booked to go twenty rounds at 135 pounds before the Eutaw club at Music Hall here tonight, but Charley White, the referee, gave West the decision on foul in the fourth round. It was a clinching and slugging match from start to finish. Kid Lackey of Baltimore defeated Mike Daly of Cincinnati in four rounds as a preliminary.

VARDON AND DIXON ARE WINNERS.

Capture a Four-Ball Match Over St. Augustine Links.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—In a four-ball match played this afternoon on the Country club links Harry Vardon, the English champion, and Clayton Dixon of Philadelphia were winners, with a score of two up. Their opponents were George Low and R. C. Watson Jr. As Vardon kept in the lead of Dixon the match was practically Vardon against Low and Watson. Each pair started off with a five. Then Vardon made a run of four in four. Six of the first nine were his, and the sixth hole went to Low and Watson, making them even up at the end of the first round.

The first on the second round went to Vardon, making them all square. The third and fifth went to Vardon, and the fourth to his opponents. He was then one up. Three more were halved, and the last hole fell to Vardon, making him two up.

While it can scarcely be said Vardon has done anything phenomenal since coming here, he impresses all as being a wonder. The scores:

Vardon	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	37
Low	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	72
Watson	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	78
Vardon	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	81
Dixon	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	82

Best ball of Vardon and Dixon was Vardon's ball total, 72.

To the Mardi Gras in Through Cars.

The only through trains to Mobile and New Orleans via the gulf coast are run over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. Tickets on sale Feb. 19 to 25 inclusive. City ticket office, 182 Clark street. 'Phone, Main 3760.

SAY M'GRAW WAS HASTY.

DISAPPOINTMENT AMONG THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PROMOTERS.

Richter and Regar, the Philadelphia Workers, Declare the Baltimore Man Was Not Justified in Declaring the New Organization a Failure—McGraw, However, Explains His Action — Louisville Enthusiasts Are Keenly Disappointed.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—F. C. Richter and George H. Regar, the Philadelphia representatives at this week's meeting in Chicago of the American Baseball association, were much chagrined and surprised on their arrival home today to learn of President Anson's official announcement that the movement to organize the new association had collapsed. They were further astonished to learn that lack of financial backing in Philadelphia had been assigned as the cause of the failure.

Regarding McGraw's telegram of yesterday to Anson that Philadelphia could not guarantee that it would have a ground, Mr. Richter says McGraw came here yesterday to see W. J. Gilmore, the principal financial backer of the proposed Philadelphia club. Mr. Gilmore had then not received the reports of his representatives at the Chicago meeting, and was loath to sign agreements until he had been informed of the actual situation. Furthermore, he informed McGraw that it would be impossible to deposit with the association the lease for the new grounds for at least two weeks, because the grounds negotiated for belong to the city, and certain legal formula had not yet been completed. McGraw then left for Baltimore, and wired Anson his opinion that the outlook was bad, and that he thought further efforts toward organization should cease. Mr. Gilmore says he was ready to put his capital in the venture, and that there was not the slightest doubt as to the early possession of the grounds.

Mr. Richter sees no reason from the excellent showing made by all the clubs represented at Chicago why the association should not even now proceed with the organization, notwithstanding the announcement of McGraw and Anson.

Messrs. Richter and Reger hold like opinions, and today they sent the following telegram to each of the promoters of the several clubs that had been admitted to the association:

"McGraw acted hastily in writing to Chicago that Philadelphia was uncertain. Philadelphia is ready and anxious with \$50,000. on the authority of Mr. Gilmore.

"GEORGE H. REGER.
"F. C. RICHTER."

Say McGraw Was Impatient.

Reger and Richter said McGraw was petulant at Chicago because of the non-arrival of McCarthy of Boston. He (McGraw), they say, hurried the meeting and refused to remain over night. Meantime McCarthy on the way to Chicago had stopped over at Buffalo, feeling satisfied the meeting would continue at least two days.

He arrived in Chicago the morning after the meeting adjourned and showed to those who had remained over most substantial backing of Boston capitalists to the subscribed amount of \$75,000.

The Philadelphians declare that if that the association was well established and that the eighth club to complete the circuit would be quickly found. They feel certain that Providence would be brought into the fold, and in case of failure in that direction Worcester, Mass., would be taken in to complete the circuit.

McGraw Explains the Situation.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Anson and Quin have been keeping the wires hot today telegraphing to McGraw to stick to the association and prophesying confidently as to its ultimate success. McCarthy of Boston was here personally for the same purpose, but Mac said tonight that he had gone into the scheme with his whole heart and was in it until his patience was exhausted. Now that he was out of it he was out for good. McCarthy had left Baltimore for Silver Park on his hands now, but he said tonight if the association should fizzle out he will hold on to it and make it go himself.

The Baltimore association has the lease of Union Park on its hands, and though their claim to the ground is the opening week in April, the rental is \$3,500 in advance. However, it is intimated tonight that if McGraw gives up the association Hanlon will make that move.

McGraw says he gave up yesterday finally because his option on the services of several star Philadelphia players expired then and he knew all the best players would now be gathered in the league. Mac said significantly: "Hanlon and Johns are good friends, and I think matters will work out all right."

Hanlon and Von der Horst both said they had no ill-feeling against the league, but they would wait a few days for the soreness to wear off before approaching him. Hanlon announced tonight that he had signed Sheckard, Howell, Dimmock and Keister. He also received terms from Holmes, McGinnity and Kitson, but they were "warm." And now that the war was off he expected a come-down.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—H. D. Quin, president of the Milwaukee association, said this evening that he had given up all hopes of getting into line for business this season. He said Philadelphia was dead to rights, and efforts would now be made to keep the men together and save the way for an organization in 1901.

Disappointment in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The collapse of the American association came as a great surprise to Louisville fans this afternoon, when success was assured. Before the Chicago meeting the Eclipse Baseball association had received a proposition from Anson to buy the club's capital stock, which was proposed to be \$20,000. Yesterday and last night, acting under the impression that Louisville was to be a member, committees began in earnest their canvass. They reported this afternoon that they had received additional assurances of \$7,000. This put the association within \$2,000 of having the requisite capital when the news of the collapse came. This amount could have been raised during the day, for the sentiment is unanimous in Louisville that a team can be made to pay here. The promoters of the Eclipse association are entirely discouraged, though they see little hope of baseball in Louisville this year. They did not care so much what association or league they were in so long as there was good baseball to be seen in Louisville. Having been refused a berth by the American league following the shut-out by the National league, they naturally sought the association. On the whole the prospects for professional baseball in Louisville this year are slim.

Soden Is Not Surprised.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The collapse of the new American Baseball association was no surprise to the directors of the Boston club, as they reasoned it would cost big money to start the proposed organization and the rest stuff was not in sight. "It must have been a weak movement to have to depend almost wholly on the way McGraw went," said President Soden. "Here in Boston there has been no interest in the move, as the public wants the best and is well aware that it takes a lot of money to secure first-class players. We shall keep right on giving the public the best to be had in the market, and are sure the people are seeing all the ball they care to each season with one good club."

John Drew—the Boston man who had promised to furnish the money to back the Cambridge venture, was surprised at the quick turn of affairs. He said the league was up for this year, but he would be willing to follow Johnnie McGraw if he started for the association next season.

"I have great faith in the two Macs," said Drew-sen, "and I think as much of them as if the thing had gone through. Both have proved capable men and I know what would make a successful league. They should receive the thanks of every man who is fond of the game. We stand willing to back a club in Boston any time that the new association is ready."

Players Will Not Be Punished.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—President N. E. Young said today: "There will be no attempts made to discipline any of the players who have been ill-advised enough to go into the new schems which has failed to materialize, but it will be a case of letting bygones be bygones and pulling together more earnestly in the future. From the inception of the recent agitation until its collapse it has the patent to any unprejudiced person that it could not succeed owing to the lack of substantial financial supports, and the managers of the National league have not been in the dark regarding its prospects from the time it was first sprung until the present. From this time forward there will be more harmony among the players, who are appreciative of the fact that the major league makes good all promises and abides by its contracts when they become due. No such guarantees could be obtained from those who sought to promote a rival organization, and, naturally enough, the undertaking was a failure."

President Anson of the defunct league said last night that there was nothing new in the situation. "Never speak ill of the dead," was President Harry Pulliam's comment on the untimely demise of the new American Baseball association. "I am sorry they didn't start, although I never expected them to play a game," said the league club official.

VANDERBECK TO BE IN CONTROL.

Baseball Complications in Detroit Said to Be Adjusted.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—President Ban Johnson and Manager George Vanderbeck held a conference this afternoon regarding the baseball situation and then disappeared. Neither could be found tonight, but early in the day Johnson said no mistake would be made by announcing the fact that Vanderbeck would be the manager and proprietor of the team next season. It is alleged here that Johnson is lending financial aid to Vanderbeck, but those in a position to know declare Vanderbeck is able to meet all obligations, although the alimony item seems like throwing away good money after bad to him. Attorney Stevenson, representing Mrs. Vanderbeck, says he will bid \$7,000 for the team, the sum representing the alimony decree. Vanderbeck will bid just enough over that to get the franchise. There are no other bidders in sight. If there is a private understanding between Johnson and Vanderbeck it is kept a profound secret. Johnson has been in the city four times now to attend the sale, but each time it has been postponed. The sale will positively take place tomorrow afternoon.

Corcoran Will Again Captain the Reds.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Tommy Corcoran of this city, last year's Captain of the Cincinnati Reds, has again been offered the field Captaincy of that nine. The offer came in a letter from Manager Bob Allen shortly after Corcoran's contract was sent him three weeks ago. Corcoran will, of course, gladly accept the Captaincy. He has just returned from a week's hunting trip, in which he bagged three fox and a large amount of small game.

MITCHELL'S RIDE LOSES A RACE.

Suspicious-Looking Performance of the New Orleans Jockey.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mitchell' aride on Uhler in the third race today was probably as unsatisfactory an exhibition as has been furnished, not alone during the present meeting, but in the history of the track. The bettors were really too disgusted to talk much, but their looks bespoke their feelings, and when they learned that no official action would be taken their disgust was evident in more ways than one.

Captain Rees in explaining the affair said Tom Kiley, the owner of Uhler, came to him early in the day and told him while the horse might win, he feared the bad track for the last week had left him short of work. Mitchell, who was to ride, was told to follow Mr. Kiley's instructions carefully. If he did the blame rests with those that issued them, for he choked the horse for five furlongs, and even in the final sixteenth his effort was painfully weak.

The betting foretold what was to happen. Jimp, who won, was the favorite. On his recent running he should have been a 50 to 1 chance. In the final furlong he swerved over into the deep going, and it looked as if Uhler must win, but Mitchell still kept his hold and Jimp earned first money.

Wedderstrand's handling of George B. Cox in the closing event was another case that had more than an ugly look. The horse is at best bad, still had he been a Hamburg he could not have been ridden in the style he was. He was all over the track in his journey and at the finish was last. A green boy sporting silk for the first time could not have given as unsatisfactory an exhibition.

Both Mitchell and Wedderstrand are planning a season in the East. For the good of the sport it is sincerely hoped they stay West. Incidentally it was learned during the afternoon an attempt to place Mitchell with J. H. McCormick had fallen through, as L. J. Bell, for whom McCormick trains, has engaged a boy in San Francisco. Their selection may not be as expert as Mitchell, for the boy can ride, but one thing is certain—he cannot be more inconsistent. Any chance there might have been of enjoying the day's sport was of course killed by the work of the offending riders, and the crowd left the track in anything but a happy frame of mind.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 16.

Weather cloudy. Track slow.

First race, 5 mile, purse \$250, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Prelinghuysen, 110 [Mitchell]	2	2½	2h	1½	1ns
3-1	Jamaica, 109 [W. Shaw]	3	1h	3½	2h	1½
8-1	Silver Coin, 110 [Winkfield]	5	3h	2h	4½	3½

Time, 1:18¼. Dissolute, 107 pounds; Dr. Fannie, 105; Lampwick, 107, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Tom Ochiltree—Rachel. Start good. The first three fought it out through the last quarter.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, purse \$250, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Wed. Guest, 107 [Boland]	2	3½	3½	1h	1h
30-1	Com. Miller, 107 [Rich'ds]	3	2h	1h	2h	1½
7-1	Mittenthal, 107 [W. Shaw]	1	2h	1h	3ns	3½

Time, 1:27. Matt Simpson, 114 pounds; Newton Anger, 104; Irene Hayes, 106; Cybilla, 107; Eli Moran, 107, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by St. James—Pride of Waltham. Start good. Commander Miller should have won. Richards was little help to him. Boland, on Wedding Guest, won with a beaten horse. Matt Simpson was in a pocket most of the journey.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, purse \$250, 4-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Jimp, 111 [Boland]	4	4½	4ns	2½	1½
8-5	Uhler, 103 [Mitchell]	3	3h	5½	6ns	2½
50-1	Nilman, 97 [A. Weber]	2	1h	2h	3h	3¼

Time, 1:53. Joe Doughty, 107 pounds; Bright Night, 105; Menu, 102, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Donatello—Lady Rosington. Start good. Jimp came away from the others in the last eighth under extreme pressure. He swerved from the outside to the rail in the final sixteenth. Uhler quit with his mouth wide open. He was under a pull to the three-quarters.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse \$250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1-1	T. Kingsley, 103 [W. Shaw]	7	6½	6½	1h	1ns
40-1	Nellie Prince, 102 [Mil'l]	3	5h	3h	2h	2½
60-1	Elsmore, 106 [Gilmore]	4	2h	3½	5h	3ns

Time, 1:17¾. Acushla, 102 pounds; Ben Frost, 103; Wild Tartar, 108; G. H. Ketcham, 113, finished as named. Winner, b. h., by Free Knight—Cassandra. Start good. It was a hard drive of five. Acushla tired badly in the last eighth. Wild Tartar appeared likely to be a contender at the head of the stretch.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse \$250, 4-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
16-5	Vioris, 116 [Jenkins]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Storm King, 121 [Vittoe]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
8-1	Espirando, 118 [Henry]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:01. Grand Sachem, 118 pounds; Jael, 116; Campus, 117; Rosalbra, 121; Maxello, 121; Orion, 118; Sir Urian, 114, finished as named. Mainstay, 121, left at the post. Winner, b. h., by Duncombe—Detrix. Start good. Won easily. Vioris got off well. Grand Sachem came from far back in the stretch. The winner was run up by Gilmore.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse \$400, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Tinemaker, 115 [T. Burns]	1	2½	2h	1½	1½
14-5	Frank Bell, 110 [Spencer]	2	1½	1h	2h	2½
18-5	Headwater, 109 [Vittoe]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:18¾. Winner, b. h., by Kantaka—Nellie Stanley. Start good. Won all out. Timemaker won through a superior ride.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse \$400, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-1	May Gertrude, 102 [T. W'sh]	3	5h	4½	1½	1½
3-2	Romello, 102 [Tullett]	1	4h	3h	2½	2½
7-2	Silver Tail, 104 [Bullman]	2	1½	2h	3h	3ns

Time, 1:07¾. Summer, 107 pounds; Almendral, 107; Mission, 107; Hiram Johnson, 104; Mildred Hughes, 104; Glocoso, 106, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by El Rio Rey—Sylvia. Start good. Won handily. Glocoso was weakly handled. Silver Tail did well to the homestretch. Glocoso showed fine speed for three and one-half furlongs.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse \$400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Modwena, 112 [Bulman]	7	7h	5½	1½	1½
8-1	Appollinaris, 114 [F'r'h'd]	8	2½	2½	2½	2½
14-5	Gold Baron, 114 [Fitzpatrick]	6	3h	4h	3h	3½

Time, 1:01¾. Ricardo, 118 pounds; Scintillate, 110; Romaldo, 110; Jockey Bill, 118; Correct, 114; Miss Reel, 111, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Morello—Glen Ellen. Start poor. Won easily. Modwena was not the only one that got off on her stride. Gold Baron had a stormy journey.

Tanforan Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds—Boundlee, 107 pounds; Gusto, 104; Mountebank, 105; Tamala, 104; The Scot, 104; For Freedom, 102.

Second race, 1¼ miles, selling, over five hurdles —Granger, 149 pounds; Monito, 147; Lomo, 147; Reno, 147; Durwad, 140; Indra, 135; Rio Chico, 135; University, 132.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Sardonic, 109 pounds; Tom Cromwell, 105; Tom Calvert, 101; Coda, 100; Responsive, 90.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, handicap—Gervey, 123 pounds; Dr. Sheppard, 121; Zoroaster, 115; Timeless, 113; Daisy F., 105; Advance Guard, 104; Malay, 102.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Momentum, 114 pounds; Malada, 114; Merry Boy, 111; Orion, 111; St. Cuthbert, 111; Gold Baron, 107; Afghan, 107; Peace, 105; Matt Hogan, 98.

Sixth race, 1 mile, handicap—Gervey, 123 pounds; Dr. Sheppard, 115; Zoroaster, 115; Timeless, 113; Daisy F., 105; Advance Guard, 104; Malay, 102.

Seventh race, 1 mile—Caniveto, 107 pounds; Malada, 114; Merry Boy, 111; Orion, 111; Peace, 105; Matt Hogan, 98.

Eighth race, 1 mile—Captive, 110 pounds; Hard Knot, 107; Romaldo, 107; Espirando, 107; Monito, 107; Morpheus, 105; Loconomo, 100; Sallie Goodwin, 100; Folka, 104; Euterpe, 102.

Rubattel & Curlett, distributers, say sale "Hoffenheimer" 5-cent cigar is remarkable.

TANFORAN WINS THE FIRST DIVISION.

Brilliant Finish Between the Pair at Tanforan Park.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A thrilling finish marked the six furlong handicap at Tanforan Park this afternoon. The only starters were Timemaker, Frank Bell, and Headwater. The former horse ruled favorite at even money, while Frank Bell and Headwater were both 14 to 5 in the closing betting. Frank Bell cut out a hot pace as soon as the barrier was released, with Timemaker in close attendance. The trio were well bunched as they entered the stretch for the final struggle. Frank Bell looked to have the race won at the saddling paddock, but Timemaker is never beaten until the wire is reached. He stood a terrific drive and virtually beat out Frank Bell in the last stride or two. Timemaker never ran a gamer race and Burns rode him in masterly style. The favorites were bowled over in all the other races by horses that had no especial backing.

Tanforan Summaries Feb. 16.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, purse \$400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Ping, 106 [Stuart]	6	7h	7½	1½	1½
1-1	Dog Town, 109 [Spencer]	3	3h	3h	2h	2½
10-1	Socialist, 106 [Bullman]	8	4½	4½	3h	3ns

Time, 1:48. Lavator, 98 pounds; None Such, 108; Tom Cromwell, 108; Ben Brush, 108; Rapido, 106; Dr. Marks, 104; Einstein, 106, finished as named. Winner, b. h., by Maxim—Music. Start good. Won easily. Ping showed the most speed. Dog Town was finely ridden. Socialist closed stoutly. Lavator did well for nearly a mile.

Second race, ½ mile, purse \$400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Contestee, 112 [Wilson]	2	2h	2h	1h	1½
9-1	Red Cherry, 107 [Jenkins]	3	3h	3h	2h	2½
6-1	Sam Danneb'm, 109 [Spen'r]	1	1½	1h	3h	3h

Time, 1:28. Florman, 112 pounds; Aborigine, 109; March Seven, 107; Bandora, 107; Racetto, 109, finished as named. Winner, b. g., by Monana—Innocent. Start good. Won handily. Bandora and Racetto tired and fell back the moment they struck the stretch.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse \$400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
16-5	Vioris, 116 [Jenkins]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Storm King, 121 [Vittoe]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
8-1	Espirando, 118 [Henry]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:01. Grand Sachem, 118 pounds; Jael, 116; Campus, 117; Rosalbra, 121; Maxello, 121; Orion, 118; Sir Urian, 114, finished as named. Mainstay, 121, left at the post. Winner, b. h., by Duncombe—Detrix. Start good. Won easily. Vio

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TRIBUNE
TS ALL THE NEWS

EDWARD DUNNE'S ARREST

MAN GIVING FRANK STONE'S ALIAS IS CAUGHT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Detectives Take Him on the Charge of Being Bennett's Companion in the Security Savings Society of Chicago — Insists His Schemes Are All Right—Local Office Crowded with Anxious Investors—Some Still Have Faith in Missing President.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Edward Dunne, a Chicago lawyer, was arrested here tonight as he was about to board a train for New York. He is wanted in Chicago on a charge of attempting to swindle and obtaining money under false pretenses. He had just come in from San Francisco, where, it is said, he had been under arrest on a similar charge and released. A private detective followed him here and telegraphed the authorities of his approach. Dunne is accused of inducing people to send money to a company with which he was connected to bet on the races, guaranteeing large returns. He denies that there was anything criminal in his scheme. He was locked up awaiting instructions from Chicago.

"Edward Dunne" is the alias attributed to Frank E. Stone, the Chicago lawyer involved with Walter C. Griggs, alias W. R. Bennett, in the affairs of the Security Savings society of this city, the "get-rich-quick" concern. The Chicago police think from the foregoing dispatch that Dunne is Stone.

Anxious Investors at the Office.

An anxious lot of investors in the "get-rich-quick" concern visited the tenth floor of the Security Building yesterday in the hope of learning something of the whereabouts of President Bennett. The news that warrants had been sworn out for Bennett, as he was known in Chicago, and his associates had been read in THE TRIBUNE by the anxious crowd, and each member had a dozen questions to ask.

D. W. Moody, who swore out the warrants, was in charge of the office, and had but one answer to make to all the questions regarding Bennett.

"He will come back when we get the irons on him," said Moody, "and not before. You know where he is as well as I do."

Not a few of the men were outspoken in their belief that Bennett had not attempted to defraud anybody, and several offered to deposit money with Moody for investment on the "sure-thing" propositions.

Have Faith in Bennett.

"I got my dividend check from San Francisco this week," said one, "and I won't lose faith in Bennett until I fail to receive my weekly 3 per cent on $200."

As near as could be ascertained there are 600 investors in the Security Savings society in Chicago, of whom a small percentage are women. Their deposits range from $10 to $15,000, the latter sum representing the investment of a certain banker of sporting proclivities. There are half a dozen deposits of more than $5,000, and a large number of $1,000. It was with the money contributed by these investors that Bennett played his system of betting on the horse races, and the regularity with which he paid the 3 per cent weekly dividend was a standing advertisement.

Mr. Moody was in despair as he noted the big pile of letters addressed to Bennett, each of which contained cash to be played on the Oakland races. He refused to open any of the letters until the postal authorities had been notified, and late in the afternoon wrote to Inspector Stuart relating the facts.

"We have received no complaints against the society," said a representative of Inspector Stuart, "and will hardly take any steps until some information is lodged showing that the mails have been used for fraudulent purposes."

Had $75,000 on Deposit.

It was learned at the Bankers' National Bank that Bennett had $50,000 on deposit there a few months ago, and that he opened an account with the Corn Exchange National Bank about the same time with a deposit of $25,000. The officials of the Bankers' National learned the nature of his business, and notified him to withdraw his deposit. He did so under protest. The balance to his credit at the Corn Exchange Bank yesterday was $13.

No information concerning Bennett could be obtained by Mr. Moody, but it was learned definitely that he was not in San Francisco. A telegram received by Moody on Feb. 14 and signed "Bennett" stated that he would take the first train to Chicago. There was a report out last evening that Bennett would arrive in the city this morning.

JAPANESE RUSH TO HAWAII.

Yokohama Advces Say 13,000 Free Emigrants and Contract Laborers Invaded Island in Few Months.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—Advices from Yokohama to Jan. 31 say:

Much interest is taken in the enormous increase in the emigration to the Hawaiian Islands. More than 10,000 contract laborers and 3,000 free emigrants left between May and December of last year. This large increase is said to have resulted from the laxity with which the immigration laws have been administered by the Hawaiian authorities. It is probable that, owing to reports of trouble given to Honolulu by the large number of Japanese loafers, something will be done to check the tide of immigration.

The news of the court intrigues in China excites the liveliest interest. The relations between the Japanese government and the Empress Dowager's regime are undoubtedly of an intimate character, and something of the nature of an accord of the two governments causes all movements among the Chinese to be regarded with the liveliest concern.

Foreigners, resident and tourist, are regarding with much regret the demolition of the castle gates of Tokyo. These relics of feudal days have formed one of the chief attractions of the city.

BURGLAR BUTTS OUT A WINDOW.

Leaves Hair on Edge of the Glass and It Makes a Clew Leading to His Arrest.

Samuel Sublet, a colored man, used his head instead of a hammer in committing burglary, and that fact led to his arrest. He was employed as a porter in Robert Gilchrist's barber shop, 1764 West Twenty-second street, and he disappeared recently with a quantity of cigars and money. Gilchrist made no attempt to get him, but on Thursday night the shop was entered and a $25 violin, some cigars, and money were taken. Entrance to the shop was effected by breaking open a window. On the edges of the glass were found blood and black hair. Gilchrist thought Sublet had committed the burglary and caused his arrest. The porter confessed, saying he had butted the glass out.

STUDENT SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Burning in Effigy of a Freshman at Delaware, O., Leads to a Possible Murder.

Delaware, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Frank P. Brown of Silverton, O., a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, was perhaps fatally shot from ambush last midnight while engaged with a crowd of fellow-sophomores at burning in effigy a dummy representing the freshman class. Five shots were fired, one of the bullets lodging near his spinal column. The shooting took place in the grounds of the girls' seminary while Professor Austin, the preceptor, was trying to persuade the students to disperse. The bullet has not yet been removed, but the injury to Brown is not necessarily fatal.

Ask Mason to Lead Grand March.

Senator W. E. Mason, whom the members of the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' association regard as their champion in Congress, has been asked to lead the grand march at the Washington's birthday ball of the association. The ball will be given in Medinah Temple.

GENERAL NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

Minnesota Commissioners Give Notice They Will Investigate Rates—Believed Reductions Will Be Ordered.

The Railroad and Warehouse commission of Minnesota has served notice on all roads in that State that on Feb. 21 it will investigate the reasonableness of the tariff rates now in force on grain and flaxseed to Minneapolis from the various stations in Minnesota and between stations. It will investigate also the tariff of rates now in force for the transportation of merchandise between the various stations in Minnesota.

Traffic officials of Minnesota roads are afraid the commission will order a material reduction, especially on the lines running to Chicago. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific have been making much lower rates to Lake Superior points on account of the Canadian Pacific competition than the lines running direct to Chicago. The Minnesota commissioners appear to have concluded that the Chicago lines should make rates as low.

"If the commission makes a reasonable reduction we shall make no objection, though we think the present rates are not too high, but if an attempt is made to put rates below a paying basis we shall contest the matter in the courts," said one traffic official.

Plans Route to Everywhere.

George H. Heafford of the Milwaukee and St. Paul has arranged an all-rail route from Chicago to all points in Europe. The Milwaukee and St. Paul will, of course, be the initial line from Chicago. At St. Paul connection is made with the North Pacific coast lines to Seattle and Vancouver. Mr. Heafford expects to be able to prevail upon the Canadian government to build a road from Vancouver to the Alaskan boundary. If the United States government refuses to build a road through Alaska to the Bering Straits Mr. Heafford feels confident that J. Pierpont Morgan and Russell Sage will come to his rescue and build the Alaska extension. Across Bering Straits, less than forty miles wide at the narrowest part, a great steel bridge is to be built by the public spirited Carnegies, and connection made with the Transsiberian railroad, which will take passengers in sleeping and private cars, built at the Pullman shops, to St. Petersburg, and thence to all the important cities in Europe. According to Mr. Heafford commissions will be paid for the sale of tickets over the new European all-rail route in spite of the Presidents' agreement.

To Consider G. A. R. Rates.

The Executive committee of the Western Passenger association will consider next Thursday the question of rates for the G. A. R. encampment. A disposition is shown by the General Passenger Agents of some of the Western roads to insist upon a rate of one fare for the round trip, 1½ cents a mile, notwithstanding that the Eastern roads have decided to make a rate of one cent a mile. The Western roads have attempted every year to get a higher rate to the encampment than the Eastern lines.

Bill Will Stop Boycotts.

If the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Berry of Arkansas, amending the interstate commerce law to compel carriers to make through tariffs with and grant through rates to all of their connections, is passed, the scheme of the Eastern roads to make Chicago a way station by stopping prorating arrangements with Western roads will be spoiled. It will prevent roads from boycotting other lines for refusing to join pools.

To Pool St. Paul Business.

Chicago-St. Paul roads will meet in this city on next Tuesday to consider the proposition to pool passenger business between Chicago and St. Paul. This is believed to be the only means by which it will be possible to maintain rates. The main obstacle in the way of the arrangement is the refusal of the Canadian Pacific's "Soo" line to join.

To Form New Association.

Local representatives of the passenger departments of all Eastern roads will meet next Monday for the purpose of forming what is to be known as the Chicago Eastbound Passenger committee. The object is to prevent rate-cutting on all competitive through business, and it may result in the pooling of the theatrical and similar business.

Transportation Notes.

On March 1 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will open offices at 108 Adams street.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway for the second week of February were $680,-650, against $597,570 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $83,083.

Wisconsin Central earnings for the second week of February were $79,929, against $65,199 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $14,730.

The usual annual meeting for the consideration of summer tourist fares from controlling points in Central Passenger association territory to Eastern destinations will be held in the Monadnock Building in this city on Feb. 21.

Commissioner F. C. Donald has appointed the following standing committees of the Central Passenger association for the year 1906. Executive committee, A. J. Smith, Lake Shore; B. N. Austin, Baltimore and Ohio; George De Haven, Pere Marquette. Committee on Rules—C. P. Atmore, Louisville and Nashville; Warren J. Lynch, Big Four; and C. F. Daly, Lake Erie and Western.

TRUST EMPLOYES GOING EAST.

Trainload of People Will Start for New York on Thursday to Remain There.

A trainload of employes of the American Tinplate company and the National Steel company will be taken to New York next Thursday by the Pennsylvania road, when these corporations formally leave Chicago for the East. Their headquarters after March 1 will be in the Battery Park Building. The two companies, together with the American Steel Hoop company, another Chicago trust which has moved to New York, will occupy three floors in the building.

The employes will be taken at the expense of the companies on the special train which leaves Chicago on Thursday. The companies hereafter will keep only a selling agency in Chicago, and, being closely identified in business relations, will have a joint selling agency in New York.

The special train will be composed of four sleeping cars, a dining car, and four express cars. Seventy-five employes of the tinplate company and twenty-five of the National Steel company will be on board.

W. H. Moore of W. H. & J. H. Moore, who organized the three companies, has gone to New York to make his permanent home in that city. The officers of the companies, who formerly lived in Chicago, will be in the East hereafter.

The announcement of the decision of the three companies to move was made shortly after the State Supreme Court rendered its decision in the glucose case, and it was said at the time that the reason for their removal lay in the attitude of the courts against trusts. As a matter of fact, the decision to move had been reached before the Supreme Court gave its decision. However, the feeling of Illinois courts against trusts is said to have been considered, and it was agreed that the courts were unfriendly to large corporations. One of the advantages which contributed to the determination to move to New York was that many of the other steel and iron industries have their headquarters there, and frequent trips were required for consultation while the companies were here.

FAIL TO FIND JOHN H. BARKER.

Friends Searching in Vain for Missing Foreman of Patternmakers at Plamondon Shops.

John H. Barker, 2070 Washington boulevard, who disappeared on Monday, still is missing. He was foreman of the patternmaking department of the Plamondon Manufacturing company, 37 South Clinton street. His brother is the superintendent of the works, and he had been employed there for twelve years. He had been ill for some time. He did not go to work on Monday morning, but left his house at noon, saying he was going to see his brother, with whom he had arranged to go to West Baden for his health. No trace of him has been found since he left the drug store at Forty-second avenue and Washington boulevard, where he stopped to buy a cigar. He is 33 years old and has a wife and three small children.

Which—diamond or watch? You can secure either; convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State.

DOGS' EVIDENCE NOT GOOD

WILL COUNTY JUDGE THROWS OUT BLOODHOUNDS' TESTIMONY.

Declares Fact That Animals Followed Trail from Scene of Buglaries to House Occupied by Four Men to Be Insufficient and Discharges Prisoners — Gang Charged with Silk Robberies at Joliet and Other Towns Set Free.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The fact that a pack of bloodhounds, after a long chase, finally brought up before a house wherein are four men of known bad reputation, was declared by a Will County justice of the peace a couple of days ago to be no satisfactory proof that the men were implicated in a burglary, although the dogs were given the trail at the place where the burglary was committed. Corroborative evidence was wanting, and the justice declined to hold the men on the simple evidence of the dogs' noses.

It was the last of a series of experiments by the authorities of Joliet and Will County to test the value of bloodhounds as burglar and footpad catchers. The idea was hit upon after the commission of several burglaries and holdups in Joliet, in which the police were unable to get any clew as to the guilty parties. The burglaries were supposed to be the work of a gang of silk thieves who operated through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana and whose stealings were estimated to have reached $40,000 last fall.

The store of L. F. Beach & Co. was entered three times in five months and considerable silk was taken on each occasion. Mr. Beach had heard wonderful tales of the success of the bloodhounds belonging to Thomas Nesbitt of Morris in running down malefactors, and he finally induced Nesbitt to bring his dogs to Joliet with the promise of liberal reward in case of success. Nesbitt also became attached to the merchants' police force.

Dogs on the Trail.

Within a short time after the arrival of the dogs in Joliet another burglary was committed, and when it was discovered early the next morning the dogs were put on the trail. They took it readily, going toward the depot, but after traversing half the distance seemed suddenly to lose the scent. They cast about for some time, and then bolted over the fence by the side of the road and dashed into a shed in the rear of the lot. Nesbitt was right after them, and it was thought important discoveries were about to be made, but nothing was found which could be associated with the burglary. In a few moments the dogs again took the trail and followed it to the Chicago and Alton depot, where they lost it, the idea being conveyed that the guilty parties had taken the cars. One or two other attempts were made along the same lines, but failed because the dogs lost the scent in much the same manner.

Find Trail at Elwood.

Between Sunday night and Monday last there were six burglaries committed in the Town of Elwood, ten miles from Joliet. The village authorities at once decided to call in Nesbitt and his dogs, and communicated with him immediately. The dogs were brought to Elwood and taken to the depot, which was among the places robbed. Almost immediately they gave loud tongue and started away on the trail. They first visited two or three of the stores which had been burglarized, and then broke for the country. Two miles from Elwood a gunny sack was found containing a number of shoes which had been stolen from one of the stores. The dogs then went on to Wilmington, and finally brought up before an old house in which were Andrew Hanlon, Tom Donahue, and two men named Richards, father and son. They are said to bear bad reputations, and are credited with being members of what is called the "Yellow-hammer gang."

There was no doubt in the minds of all who had been following the dogs that they had made no mistake in locating the authors of the recent burglaries, but a search of the house failed to reveal any of the stolen goods. The four men were arrested, however, and were given a preliminary hearing before Justice W. C. Grant on Wednesday. District Attorney W. D. Haise of Joliet appeared against the men, who were finally discharged, as has been stated.

Dogs' Testimony Insufficient.

Mr. Heise said today that nothing was left the justice but to discharge the men, as without any other testimony than the fact of the dogs stopping before the house where the men were found was hardly sufficient evidence for holding them.

BIGELOW AT SINGLE TAX CLUB.

Cincinnati Clergyman's Subject Is "The Man with the Hoe."—Mrs. Gougar Speaks.

Dr. H. S. Bigelow of the Pine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar spoke before the Single Tax club last night at Handel Hall. Dr. Bigelow took for his subject "The Man with the Hoe," not as an original subject, but in criticism of a series of lectures which have been delivered by the Rev. Robert A. Holland of St. Louis. Mrs. Gougar talked on woman's suffrage. She said the church always had hindered rather than helped the cause of woman. She expressed a wish for the ballot before another election that she might take some part in reproving the present administration.

INQUEST ON DOGGE IS HELD.

Jury Unable to Tell Whether or Not He Jumps from Dearborn Street Viaduct with Suicidal Intent.

A Coroner's jury which investigated the death of Paul F. Dogge, who leaped from the Dearborn avenue viaduct on Thursday night in an effort to escape from United States officers, returned a verdict in which it said it was unable to determine whether Dogge jumped "with suicidal intent or otherwise."

Oscar F. Dogge, a brother, testified that he believed Paul Dogge was insane.

Postoffice Inspector Mayer said he did not think Dogge contemplated suicide. He believed the prisoner expected to alight on a shed and escape.

Forfeit Bonds in Libel Case.

When the case of Carl N. Hallberg and Richard C. Frerksen was called before Judge Baker yesterday both defendants forfeited their bonds of $1,000 each. They are charged with libel by Attorney Kitt Gould in connection with the prosecution of some State pharmacy law cases. Capiases were ordered for the arrest of the defendants.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sympathy for Trinity Church.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The reference in "The Tribune" to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, wherein I was made to say that Trinity Church was $15,000 in debt, was a misunderstanding. The $15,000 referred to was a proposed annual endowment fund to be used in connection with an institutional church. Myself and the First Church congregation have the profoundest sympathy for the Trinity Church in its hour of calamity. J. P. BRUSHINGHAM.

Lincoln's "House Divided" Speech.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The report of the Lincoln anniversary exercises at the University of Illinois, in a dispatch from Urbana, Ill., published in "The Tribune" of the 13th inst., is misleading, in that it represents me as saying that Mr Lincoln's celebrated "house-divided-against-itself" speech of June 17, 1858, was delivered at Bloomington, whereas it is generally known it was delivered at Springfield, as I distinctly stated. I sought to prove that Mr. Lincoln's policy in opposition to slavery was "steadfast and unalterable" from the day he entered his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the Illinois Legislature in 1837, until the final issue of his emancipation proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863, in spite of the assaults of political enemies and the criticisms of friends, although it "underwent modifications and changes" "varying with the changed conditions and the demands of the time," as shown by the fact that his emancipation proclamations was the issue of military necessity." In this I maintained that he sought to regulate his policy in accordance with "legal and constitutional methods" from his innate respect for the laws and the constitution, and in order that he might be sure of the support of the people and the army; and that, when he had once taken his position, there was, in his own language, "no receding" from it. PAUL SELBY.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

President R. W. Hosmer of the Illinois Association of Local Fire Agents has issued a call for a general meeting to be held in the rooms of the Chicago Underwriters' association on March 16 at 10 o'clock in the morning. C. H. Woodworth of Buffalo, President of the National association, and George D. Markham of St. Louis will be present and deliver addresses on insurance subjects. The object of the meeting will be to perfect a more thorough organization in Illinois, as it is proposed to unite the State local agents more closely. The local agents of Chicago will give a dinner to the visiting agents on the evening of March 16, and if the business of the association is not thoroughly completed on the first day it will be finished on the following morning.

A committee has been appointed on transportation to endeavor to obtain reduced rates on all railroads, and it is expected that a large attendance from all over the State will be present. C. P. Whitney, Frank Holmes, and J. J. Van Every have been appointed a Committee on Transportation and Dinner, and R. S. Critchell and R. W. Hosmer have been appointed a Committee on Finance.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday afternoon discussed leasehold insurance, and advised the superintendent of ratings not to publish rates on leaseholds at less than the building rates until the matter is definitely decided.

It was ruled that policies on merchandise in cold storage warehouses must contain a clause excluding tobacco and its products.

The committee declined to take off a 15-cent charge on broomcorn risks for failure to leave adequate room between top of piles and ceilings.

It was ruled that the occupation of part of a mercantile building for dwelling purposes would not work an addition of floor charges provided for mercantile buildings where the tenant was the sole occupant.

The Philadelphia fire underwriters have ratified the recent advance in rates and they are now in operation.

General Manager C. Chevallier Cream of the National Assurance of Ireland is in New York City.

The Standard Life and Accident of Detroit has issued a "rider" for its policies guaranteeing double benefits to holders if injured while a guest at a licensed hotel or theater. A charge of $1 a $1,000 is added to the regular premium for the extra risk.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Complaints have been made to Insurance Commissioner Stevens that fire rates have been advanced in some instances in Detroit as the result of getting practically all of the local agents in the Underwriters' club. The Commissioner will look into the matter with a view to proceeding against both the agents and the companies they represent under the Michigan anti-compact law if he finds that the provisions of this law are being violated.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Ball—206818—W. J. Clyde vs. City; on ver. $1,500.—204407—William G. Clyde vs. City; on finds., $1,000.

Judge Holdom—182116—George T. O'Connor vs. City; on finds., $1,000.

Judge Tuley—182244—Hart J. Fitzgerald et al. vs. James E. and Charles Garner; on ver., $5,000.

Judge Barnes—182244—Samuel Pence vs. Linden W. Bates; on ver., $4,650.

Judge Garver—171697—Louis Mohn vs. William J. Byrnes; motion denied and judgt., $38.50.

Judge Burke—179037—Joseph S. Smith vs. Henry H. Hoyt, Henry J. Edwards et al.; on findings; appl.

Judge Smith—182228—W. H. O'Donnell, admr. of J. Lagario, vs. C. C. A. R. R. Co. and P. Ft. W. & C. R. C. Co.; on findings, $2,500; satisfied.

Judge Neely—201418—Joseph G. Harr et al. vs. W. H. Barton; motion denied and judgt., $2,944.83 and attch. sustained; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—3612—Miller vs. Meldrum; dec. final.—3500—Batcheller vs. Jonahan; dec. sale.

Judge Holdom—Heidenschmidt vs. Heidenschmidt; dec. div.—3578—Gottschmidt; dec. div.—3585—Kawalski vs. Klasprott; dec. div.—3594—Cornelius vs. Cornelius; dec. div.—3623—Cornelius vs. Smith; same.—3040—Same vs. Same.—3050—Smith vs. Smith; same.—3060—Same vs. Same.—3050—Smith vs. Smith; same.—3040—Same vs. Same.—3050—Smith vs. Smith; same.—3040—Same vs. Same.—3050—Smith vs. Smith; same.—3040

FOR HANECY OR REEVES.

HOT CONTESTS GOING ON IN EDGAR AND JACKSON COUNTIES.

Carter and Yates Paying Little Attention to Locality Where Interest Centers Momentarily — Marshal Hitch Involved in the Struggle — Ex-Mayor Hopkins Trying to Get Back Into the Machine, It Is Said—Candidates for Aldermen.

Interest in the Gubernatorial contest is centered on Edgar and Jackson Counties. In both the Hanecy and the Reeves forces are said to be making a hard fight, while nobody seems to be doing anything in the interest of Carter and Yates. Mr. Fletcher, who has charge of Judge Carter's headquarters, said that no particular effort was being made to capture delegates in these counties. It appears to be conceded generally that the two counties will send either Hanecy or Reeves delegations to the State convention. However, they may not be tied up by instructions.

The fight in Edgar County, where township mass-meetings will be held today for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention on Monday, is chiefly for and against United States Marshal Charles P. Hitch. If Hitch wins the State delegates undoubtedly will be instructed for Reeves. If the opposition to him comes out ahead it is understood a delegation favorable to Judge Hanecy will be sent to Peoria. Which ever way the fight goes everybody seems to think there will be a contest.

According to Major Dan Hogan, the Jackson County situation involves neither the United States Senatorship nor the Congressman. He said last evening that the battle there was between Reeves and Hanecy.

Reports received at Mr. Reeves' headquarters say a compromise is to be arranged in the Twenty-second Congressional District, of which Jackson County is part. The basis is said to be the renomination of Congressman Smith and a solid Hanecy delegation to the State convention. But Major Hogan declared there was no truth in the report. He said overtures had been made, but not accepted.

Judge Hanecy will meet the Republicans of Bond County at Belvidere today. Judge Carter was at Lincoln yesterday, and will be at Bloomington today.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins Is Active.

The story is revived that ex-Mayor Hopkins is anxious to get back into the Democratic machine and that he has commenced laying plans to be a delegate to both the State and national conventions. As they live in the same Congressional district, it is understood that Thomas Gahan will not oppose him. Mr. Hopkins will, however, so it is claimed, find Mayor Harrison's hand and influence raised against him. There is a deal of speculation as to what Robert E. Burke will do. There is a story that he can be relied on to stand with the Mayor.

Voters' League May Oppose Democrats.

As the Democratic Central committee has seen fit to ignore the Municipal Voters' league in calling the Aldermanic primaries that body may be compelled to ignore a good many of the Democratic nominees for Aldermen. The league will have no time to investigate the nominees and bring out independent candidates. As it is pretty well known which of the outgoing objectionable Aldermen will be renominated, it is said petitions for independent candidates in their wards will be put in circulation at once or an agreement made to support the Republican candidate.

To Nominate William Hale Thompson.

It is understood the Second Ward Republicans have decided to nominate William Hale Thompson for Alderman. The convention will be held today.

Clergyman an Independent Candidate.

The Rev. J. Nate, a Methodist clergyman residing at 1819 North Sawyer avenue, has announced that he will be an independent candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Form a Carter Republican Club.

An Orrin N. Carter Republican club was organized last night in the Seventh Primary District of the Twelfth Ward. Joel A. Smith was chosen President and John T. O'Connell, W. E. Waugh, A. L. Chandler, and Henry T. Kies Vice Presidents.

Call a Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Central committee of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District met at the State headquarters and called the convention to meet at Plano on April 26.

Nineteenth Ward Italians Meet.

The Nineteenth Ward Italian Original Republican club held its annual meeting last evening at 387 South Clinton street and adopted unanimous resolutions indorsing whomever the Republican State convention shall nominate for Governor. Three hundred were present. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Raffaele De Bartolo.
First Vice President—Antonio Greco.
Second Vice President—Vincenzo Pacelli.
Treasurer—Teodoro De Vito.
Secretary—Frank Miceli.
Assistant Secretary—Mik Catalano.
Marshal—Carmine Granata.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Guiseppe Giorno.

Marching Club Ball Nets $1,500.

The regular meeting of the Cook County Republican Marching club was held at the Great Northern Hotel in the evening. The bills of the ball given by the club some time ago in the First Regiment Armory were audited and it was stated that the club would clear $1,500. A "Philadelphia club" has been organized within the club's membership to prepare for a trip to Philadelphia during the national convention.

JUDGE CARTER VISITS LINCOLN.

Chicago Jurist Calls on Republicans of Logan County in Campaign for Nomination.

Lincoln, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Oren M. Carter was in Lincoln today to ascertain his chances for securing the support of Logan County for the Governorship. He established headquarters and was busy most of the morning receiving callers.

Clinton, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Judge Carter was met here this evening by a large party of local Republicans and spoke at the Courthouse. He urged a better primary system, and thought Republican times would make the next election one-sided.

SENDS $25,000 TO M. A. HANNA.

Philadelphia Mayor Pays First Quarter of Sum Agreed Upon for Republican National Convention.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—Mayor Ashbridge today sent to National Chairman Hanna a check for $25,000, representing the first quarter of the amount this city has promised to raise for the Republican convention in June. The work of collecting the second quarter was begun today and nearly $5,000 was obtained.

VOTE FOR REEVES IN LA SALLE.

Republicans Instruct Delegates to Ottawa Convention in Favor of Streator Man.

La Salle, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the La Salle Republicans this evening Walter Reeves was voted the support of the entire La Salle delegation to the La Salle County convention to be held at Ottawa.

It was expected there would be a struggle with a small Hanecy faction, but no trouble was experienced by the Reeves management in bringing the Hanecy people into the Reeves camp at the caucus.

After the caucus W. E. Birkenbeuel, Census Supervisor of this district, started the organization of a Walter Reeves club, and all the voters present became members.

Following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting:

"Whereas, We, the Republican voters of the Town of La Salle in caucus assembled, hold in high esteem the present Representative of the Eleventh Congressional District, and have all faith in his ability, integrity, and worth; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it may be declared the sense of this caucus that our best efforts be put forth to secure the nomination and election of Walter A. Reeves of Streator for Governor of Illinois; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be an instruction to the delegates sent to the county convention."

Mount Carmel, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Congressman Walter Reeves reached Mount Carmel today, in the course of his tour of the State. Mr. Reeves was greeted by an enthusiastic audience assembled at the courthouse to hear him discuss the issues of the coming campaign. After the meeting a reception was held at the hotel, and many of the leading Republicans called on him there.

WILL ADJOURN TO FRANKFORT.

Democratic Legislators at Louisville Decided on Holding Session in Capital, but No Quorum Is Present.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16.—The Democratic Legislature will adjourn to Frankfort. This conclusion was reached today, but a quorum not being present in the Senate prevented the carrying out of this plan. Both Houses met today and adjourned until tomorrow. The Democrats have a quorum in the House, but on account of committee duty they are short in the Senate. This, it is expected, will be remedied tomorrow, when a concurrent resolution will be passed to resume sessions at Frankfort.

State Press Political Comment.

There seems to be an opinion in certain sections that the Republican party in Illinois exists by the grace of Senator Cullom.—Joliet Republican.

The friends of Shelby M. Cullom in his home county are willing to abide by the honest opinions of their fellow-Republicans in Illinois.—Springfield News.

The only Republican victories won in Sangamon County in years have been won by Republicans who have been denied even their plain rights by the supporters of John R. Tanner.—Springfield News.

The Dispatch believes that the best interests of the State demand that Senator Cullom be returned to the Senate. The reasons for this are so patent that it is not necessary to give them.—Moline Dispatch.

One precinct (in Sangamon County) returned more votes for Tanner than there are Republicans in the entire ward. The honest Republicans of Edgar County must not permit such things.—Paris Beacon.

Having mopped the earth with Senator Cullom, John Riley Tanner is feeling pretty good, thank you! Now, if he will give the people a chance to smite him he will know how it is himself.—Weekly Cantonian.

Senator Cullom's friends say that all the State employés—who have been drawing big salaries for doing nothing—have paid into Tanner's campaign fund as much as 10 per cent of their salaries.—Freeport Bulletin.

The course of Tanner as Governor and Cullom as Senator both deserve the highest commendation. The Kilkinney cat fight they are now engaged in is not all to the credit of either, or the Republicans as a whole throughout the State.—Macomb Journal.

If the Cullom men were in the majority at the Sangamon County convention, the bolt was a Cullom loss. It was simply a case of bad judgment. By retiring the Cullom forces undoubtedly left the Tanner delegates master of the situation.—Danville Commercial.

The fight in Sangamon over the Senatorship leaves little room for questioning the purpose of Governor Tanner. He would be Senator, if he could, but if that is out of the question he hopes to dictate how the place shall be filled and put in some creature of his machine.—Rockford Register-Gazette.

Taking a comprehensive view of the situation, Senator Cullom, despite the Sangamon County fiasco, seems to have the upper hand. It is believed that as a rule the State outside of Sangamon County is favorably disposed toward him and believes that he would be more useful to Illinois in the Senate than a new man.—Rockford Republican-Register.

DISCUSS NORTH SIDE CANAL.

Property-Owners Name a Committee to Confer with Evanston Officials and Decide to Incorporate.

The property-owners of the north shore met last evening at Clark street and Lawrence avenue to discuss the proposed canal from the lake to the North Branch. Alderman Herrmann, chairman of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to obtain information as to the feasibility of the project, its probable cost, and the means by which the necessary money could be provided, made the principal address.

Mr. Herrmann reported that a number of engineers considered the canal practicable and that by the expenditure of about $5,000,000 such a channel could be constructed, 150 feet wide and deep enough to admit the passage of the largest vessels on the lake. The estimate for the work was $225,000 a mile. Two routes were proposed, one from the lake beginning south of St. Boniface Cemetery, the other from the river northeast, running back of Evanston to the lake. The speaker made the point that the City of Evanston might be induced to bear part of the cost of construction in return for the benefits in securing an outlet for sewage. The prediction was made that if the latter canal was constructed the business of the south end of the lake would be done in a north shore harbor. The suggestion was made that dockage be permitted along the canal within one and one-half miles of the lake and that drives be constructed on each side of that portion not used for commercial purposes.

Speeches also were made in favor of the proposition by ex-Aldermen Weber and Haynes. The sentiment of the meeting was to continue the agitation. A committee of fifteen was appointed to confer with the Mayor and City Council of Evanston for the purpose of securing Evanston's support of the project. The committee is headed by former Congressman George E. Adams. A permanent association will be incorporated and a committee was appointed with instructions to that effect.

MYSTERY IN UNKNOWN'S DEATH.

Man Passes Away at County Hospital After Being Unconscious Most of the Time Since Jan. 4.

An unknown man, whose name possibly may be Andrew Jacobs, died at the County Hospital on Thursday after having been unconscious the greater part of the time since Jan. 4. He was found early in the morning on that day, lying unconscious, at Forty-sixth and Belmont avenues, and was sent to the hospital, where physicians said he was suffering from the effects of alcoholism, although there was nothing to show that he had been drinking.

After being in the hospital several days the man partially recovered consciousness. He could answer direct questions by nodding his head, but was unable to speak and could not tell anything about himself. Many questions were asked regarding his name, and it is thought that perhaps it is Andrew Jacobs.

The man evidently was a farmer. He was 45 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, wore a brown beard, and was attired in a brown overcoat, black coat and vest, gray trousers, and a blue cap. When found he had on only one shoe, but his clothing was disarranged in no other way.

The man bore no wound or mark of violence. The idea that he suffered from alcoholism has been dropped, and today a post-mortem examination will be made.

For New Christian Science Church.

Christian Scientists held a business meeting last night at the First Church of Christ, 4015 Drexel boulevard, and it was decided to establish a new church in Englewood, to be called the Fourth Church of Christ. A building at Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue will be rented, it is said, for this purpose. On Monday night the members of the Englewood church will hold a meeting at the First Church, and will form definite plans for the new church.

A Cheap Midwinter Trip

At special rate to Mobile and New Orleans to witness Mardi Gras, Feb. 26 and 27. Special through car party will leave Chicago via Chicago and Alton railroad 9 p. m., Saturday, Feb. 24. Tickets good returning until March 15. For special rate for the trip, berths in sleeping car, etc., call on or address Robert Somerville, General Agent Passenger department, Chicago and Alton railroad, 101 Adams street, Chicago.

OFFICE RENTS GOING UP.

PRICES OF ROOMS IN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS TO BE ADVANCED.

Agents Say Demand for Flats Is Also Larger than Ever and Owners Take Opportunity of Bringing Prices Up to Remunerative Basis — Realty Board Meets Tuesday to Consider Possible Change of Location—Transfers and Loans Put on Record.

The increased activity in business noted in the last few months has resulted in an upward tendency in the rents of offices in down-town fireproof buildings. It is estimated that the advance in these rents will be from 10 to 15 per cent.

This movement for an increase in rents is perhaps more marked as regards offices than in the case of flats in the residence districts. However, the renting season, which will open within a month, promises a rush of business. The movement to advance rents of flats south of Thirty-fifth street and within walking distance of the stations of the Illinois Central and the Alley "L" $5 a month on all leases calling for $50 a month or under is especially marked. Smaller apartment buildings in the same district and where rents run from $22.50 to $35 are likely to be put up $2.50 a month. The tenants of the Tecumseh apartments at Washington avenue and Fifty-sixth street and the Kenwood apartments at Washington avenue and Fiftieth street are understood to be slated for a $5 raise for each flat, and those in the University Building at Kimbark avenue and Fifty-fifth street will be raised $2.50 a month.

On the North Side, in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, there is an inclination among property-owners to ask for an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent on new leases. On the West Side, in the vicinity of Humboldt, Garfield, and Douglas Parks, there is talk of advancing rents 2 to 5 per cent.

Period of Low Rents Ended.

In many cases tenants have been granted concessions and low rents for several years. In these instances, and where flat and apartment buildings do not pay a fair return on the investment, the plan to force rents up to a point where a 5 to 6 per cent net income may be secured has become a live issue. Flat rents were increased on the North and West Sides of the city last year from 5 to 10 per cent, and May 1, 1899, was credited with the greatest amount of moving ever known in Chicago owing to dissatisfaction among tenants at the putting up of rents.

Houses with stoves or furnaces as the heating aparatus are quoted low.

"There is a movement to advance the rent of desirable, modern, steam-heated flats from 5 to 10 per cent on future leases," said Mr. Staples of the renting department of Duniap Smith & Co. yesterday. "Increased taxation and cost of repairs and improvements make an advance necessary where low rents have ruled. I know of no attempt to increase rents where the property is paying a fair return."

"The demand for four to eight room flats and apartments in the choice residence districts on the South Side and close to the principal transportation lines surpasses anything we have known," said the renting clerk of William A. Bond & Co.

"There is a strong tendency for all rents in the city to stiffen," said George Birkhoff Jr., "and in choice residence districts I expect to see an advance in modern flats. Many landlords in the past have cut rents."

"I expect to advance the rents of tenants in my buildings," said J. S. Hair, "$2.50 a month after May 1 over the present rates, ranging from $22.50 to $35. My rents have been too low and the demand justifies an advance. A year ago there were 380 vacant flats between Forty-third and Sixty-first street and South Park avenue and State street, while today there are not more than fifty flats ready for occupancy and seventy unfinished. Between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets and Lake and Cottage Grove avenues there are not more than fifty desirable vacant flats against 300 a year ago."

Real Estate Board to Meet.

A special meeting of the Real Estate board has been called for next Tuesday afternoon to take up the consideration of a possible change in quarters. President George E. Warner declined to affirm or deny that a plan was on foot for the board to purchase the old Mason property at 92 to 96 Washington street, 60x182 feet, and in place of the structure partly destroyed by fire to erect a modern ten-story fireproof building. Title to the property is vested in David Campbell. The Real Estate board's present lease expires on May 1, but is likely to be renewed for another year.

Want Back Rent on Bank Building.

D. L. Morrill, one of the School board's attorneys in the suit recently won against the National Safety Deposit company, is expected to arrive from New York this morning. D. J. McMahon, who appeared with him in the case, said that they expected to present Judge Tuley's decree and a bill for $6,100 back rent to the attorneys of the safety deposit company next Monday.

Transfers and Loans Made.

George W. Brown has transferred to Magnus Swenson the property at the southwest corner of St. Lawrence avenue and Forty-eighth street, 98x125 feet, for $60,000.

J. Ramsay Flood has given a trust deed to the Berkshire Life Insurance company to secure a loan of $80,000 for ten years at 5½ per cent on forty acres of land between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets and the Calumet River and Carondelet avenue.

Benjamin F. George has made a building loan of $65,000 from Stephen W. Rawson to run for five years at 6 per cent on property in Calumet avenue, 169 feet south of Forty-sixth street, 250x137 feet.

Mabel A. Cool has purchased from George K. Schoenberger property in State street, 300 feet south of Twenty-third street, east front, 50x125 feet, for $50,000.

The George A. Fuller company took out a permit for the erection of the new Illinois Theater in Jackson boulevard. In front it will have a height of sixty-seven feet above the street and over the stage ninety-two feet. The cost is estimated at $200,000.

DIVORCE ACTION IS SETTLED.

Helene Studebaker Ulrich's Suit Is Disposed Of Out of Court—All Proceedings Are Ended.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The suit of Helene Studebaker Ulrich against Russell Ulrich of Chicago for divorce has been settled out of court. As a result there will be no further proceedings.

Papers asking for the decree were filed last fall and notice was served on Mr. Ulrich as his sister was preparing to go to Chicago to be married. Mr. Ulrich has been to the Klondike, and the ground given as a cause for divorce was non-support. Mrs. Ulrich is a resident of South Bend, and at present lives at the J. M. Studebaker residence, Sunnyside.

Attorney E. A. Morse, who represented Mr. Ulrich, and Louis Ulrich, his brother, said last night that there had been an agreement between Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich that in event of a separation they should have joint custody of their 6-year-old son, Knox Ulrich, and that in case Mrs. Ulrich should marry a second time the custody of the child should revert to the father. They said there would have been no opposition to the granting of the decree if Mrs. Ulrich had been willing to keep the agreement, but that it had been announced to the attorneys for Mrs. Ulrich that a cross-bill would be filed if she continued the suit for custody of the child. The final action followed.

Cleveland Contest Prizes Won.

The annual Cleveland contest in declamation of Northwestern University was held last night at the First Methodist Church of Evanston. The prizes of $50 and $25 were the gifts of C. B. Cleveland of Evanston, and were awarded by the judges, Professor A. F. Nightingale, A. M.; the Rev. W. O. Shepard, D. D., and W. E. Smythe, Ph. D., as follows: First prize, Ralph B. Dennis; second prize, Kingsley E. Pease.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Men's neckwear. 50c for men's new spring neckwear—in all the new shapes and colorings.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Ladies' neckwear. 25c for pretty satin stock collars—in all colors—also net ties.

Gigantic purchase manufacturer's surplus shoe stock.

Considering the quality of the shoes, the up-to-dateness of the styles and their durability, this is beyond shadow of doubt the most remarkable shoe purchase in the annals of our shoe department. By actual count—2,978 pairs of fine shoes bought from an overloaded manufacturer, who was in need of ready cash, at about half the regular price.

While we agreed not to use the maker's name, shoe buyers will instantly recognize these shoes as the products of a noted maker, who has long been recognized as America's leading manufacturer of fine, high-grade, fashionable shoes. You will find that every pair in the lot would be considered good value at $4.00—shoes that resemble fine custom-made work and that possess all those shapely, glove-fitting attributes so essential to present footwear protection, and that give a trim, neat, symmetrical shape to the foot.

A maker's surplus stock of $4.00 high-grade shoes at 2.40

The most sensational shoe values of a decade. Stylish $4.00 shoes at 2.40

The values—warrant our highest recommendation—an actual saving of $1.60 on each pair, which is rarely ever given on high-class footwear—all widths and sizes—so that every lady can be fitted, no matter what width or size she needs.

The styles—are the newest and most desirable, as they represent all that's up to date and correct for the spring and summer of 1900—the toes vary according to the whims of Dame Fashion, and include the new full toe—easy tread turn and McKay sewed, agatine eyelets, silk stitched and finished with the utmost care—lace and button—common sense and other fashionable heels.

The leathers are all of the very best and most select South American skins, tanned and cured in this country by practical tanners, who have devoted a lifetime to the business and whose guaranty is of the most reliable character.

Basement—1.95 for women's $3.00 shoes—heavy extension welt for street and hand-turned soles for dress—box calf and vici kid leathers—mannish and new opera lasts—lace and button—patent and stock tips—a collection of the highest grade samples—also complete lines made to sell at double the price—sizes 2½ to 8—widths AA to EE—1.95.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

$3 for Burt's $5 to $8 sample shoes.

Last remaining lots of that great Burt's sample shoe sale. Today an occasion of more than ordinary interest to Chicago's shrewd purchasers—those who are well equipped to judge of the high merit of those famous Burt shoes. It's the last chance to secure Edwin C. Burt's famous footwear (those unmatchable $5, $6, $7 and $8 shoes) at the price it would be exceptional to ask for the ordinary—

$3 for Burt's $5 to $8 sample shoes.

Opera heels.	Patent leather.	Wax calf.	
Militaire heels.	Patent calf.	Kid calf.	
Common sense heels	Box calf.	Dongola kid.	
Enameled.	Vici kid.	Velour calf.	
Bengola kid.	Patent kid.	Louis XV. heels.	

$3 for Burt's $5 to $8 sample shoes.

Today some 1,800 pairs of returned roadmen's Burt sample shoes—shipped to us as part of the immense purchase made many months before—every correct style—every proper last—all bench made—go on sale at this most surprising reduction—$3 for Burt's $5, $6, $7 and $8 sample shoes.

Basement: $1½ for Hoag, Heath & Co.'s $3 & $4 shoes

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

CONTINUATION SALE TODAY AT 10 A. M.

We will sell at our Additional Salesrooms, 184 and 186 Monroe Street, Chicago, the balance of the stock of the well-known

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO., CHICAGO,

Consisting of

Book, Bond, Print, Ledger, Bristol, and Cardboard.

On Thursday, March 1st, 1900, at 10 a. m.

We will sell at Public Auction at our Salesroom, 207 and 209 Madison-st., Chicago, for account the Underwriters, the entire salvage of

WM. OSNER & CO., Chicago,

Manufacturers of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Shoes, consisting of

1,500 Cases Men's, Youth's & Boys' Shoes

IN LACE AND CONGRESS,

And in Original Cases and full line of sizes, Kangaroo, Box Calf, Cordovan, Satin Oil, Dongola, Calf, etc.

4,000 lbs. Sole Leather in Bulk

And a large quantity Kangaroo, Box Calf, Uppers, Satins, Cut Vamps, Quarters, Soles, Heels, Counters, Shoe Findings, Scrap Leather, etc.

This stock is in nearly Perfect Condition.

AT SAME TIME—Salvage of

HERBERT, McDOWELL & SMITH, Trustees, Canton, O. And R. E. PATTEN, Canton, O.,

Consisting of

$60,000 Worth of Finest High Grade Footwear

In Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's, of the following well-known makes:

Eddy & Webster; Williams, Clark & Co.; Cox; Harding Sons & Johnson, of Rochester, N. Y.; Merrill, Porter & Co., Lynn, Mass.; H. B. Merriams, Newton, N. J., etc., etc.

This is a sale that should interest both Jobber and Retailer.

ADVANCE NOTICE.

On Thursday, March 8th, at 10 a. m.

The Entire Cigar and Tobacco Department of the well-known firm,

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Chicago,

Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers of Cigars, Tobaccos, etc.

Consisting of

$80,000 worth Imported and Domestic Cigars,
$40,000 worth Plug and Fine Cut Tobacco,
$35,000 worth Smoking Tobacco,
$10,000 worth Cigarettes in Domestic & Imported,

The character of this stock is so generally known that comment is unnecessary. We only say in addition that the stock is ABSOLUTELY PERFECT and WILL BE SOLD AS ADVERTISED.

Stocks on Exhibition Day Before Each Sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Dr. Jaeger's underwear.

This peerless underwear is the result of a life's work and experiment by one of the world's greatest scientists—Dr. Gustav Jaeger—so carefully and thoughtfully constructed is it as to effectually protect the most delicate person from colds, chills, and the many sicknesses incident to this variable climate.

The Jaeger underwear is made of the finest and purest Australian wool—the best in the world—manufactured by a secret process that gives it those health-giving qualities for which it has become so famous that the leading physicians and scientists of both Europe and America not only give it their strongest endorsement, but insist upon their patients wearing no other.

The Jaeger underwear is made in different weights to suit the needs of various people and climates and is absolutely non-irritating to the most delicate skin. The Jaeger underwear costs no more than other first-class underwear, besides containing the qualities so necessary to the health and comfort of multitudes of frail and sensitive persons.

Mandel's sole Chicago agents for Jaeger underwear.

KNOX

KNOX HATS.

Spring Hats ARE READY.

The ideas of the world's most famous hatter, KNOX, for Spring Nineteen Hundred—One Hundred and Twenty-first Regular Season—are now here and await your critical eye. Derbys, all hand made, best in the world. Silk Dress and Opera Hats. High-class novelties in new shapes. Soft Felts for ladies and gentlemen.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
187-189 State Street.
SOLE CHICAGO AGENTS.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

Many a house-owner is going to make the usual poor-paint mistake this spring; desire for economy, perhaps, or victims of the old lead-and-oil tradition. Very foolish, when Devoe ready paint is cheaper, first and last, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Entirely removes and prevents all roughness, redness, irritations and chaps.

LAIT Larola

Makers: J. N. Bertram & Son, Cheltenham, England. Agents: E. Fougera & Co., New York.

Do you wear Gloves? If you do try a pair of the celebrated ROY GLOVES at $1, $1.50, or $2 and you will wear no other. SHAYNE & CO., Sole Agents, 187 State street.

AUCTION NOTICE.

At 10 O'Clock This Saturday Morning

Immense Clearing Sale

Furniture, Piano, Carpets, Rugs, Bedding and General Household Goods, General Merchandise.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN, 186 Wabash-av.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Latest Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BORNHAM, 71 & 73 Stat.

As The Sunday Tribune is to other Sunday newspapers so is The Daily Tribune to other daily newspapers.

Keeley Cure

For Drunkenness and Drug Using.

THE PRESENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

Chicago Office, Room 408 Academy of Music Building, 50 Van Buren St.

Any reminiscences to cured men and women. Correspondence confidential. Tel. Harrison 3348. Private Colonial cottage for ladies

ANY RELIABLE PHYSICIAN

L. MANASSE

OPTICIAN

Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes. Barometers, Cameras and Supplies.

48 Madison, Tribune Bldg.

es' neckwear.
pretty satin stock col-
—in all colors—also net

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The most
sensational
shoe values
of a decade.
Stylish
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for dress—box calf
—also complete lines made

VESTERN
VAGE WRECKING
AGENCY

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UTLER PAPER CO., CHICAGO,
Consisting of
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and Cardboard.
day, March 1st, 1900, at 10 a. m.,
at Public Auction at our Salesrooms,
Madison-st., Chicago, for account Fire
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OSNER & CO., Chicago,
urers of Men's, Boys', and Youth's
Shoes, consisting of
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etc.
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quantity Kangaroo, Box Calf, Dongola
Vamps, Quarters, Soles, Heels, Top Lifts,
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McDOWELL & SMITH, Trustees, Canton, O.,
and P. E. PATTEN, Canton, O.,
Consisting of
$60,000 Worth of
High Grade Footwear,
Women's, Misses' and Children's, of the
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Webster; Williams, Clark & Co.; P.
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Newton, N. J., etc., etc.
ale that should interest both Jobber and
DVANCE NOTICE.
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tire Cigar and Tobacco Department
of the well-known firm,
UE, WARNER & CO., Chicago,
ssale Grocers and Jobbers of
Cigars, Tobaccos, etc.,
Consisting of
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orth Plug and Fine Cut Tobacco,
orth Smoking Tobacco,
orth Cigarettes in Domestic & Imported
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PERFECT and WILL BE SO GUAR-
Exhibition Day Before Each Sale
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency

Not
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You can-
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call on or address
V. NUNEMAKER,
85 Dearborn-st.
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HOP
Never surpassed,
seldom equaled
$3.00 and $4.00
TS.
A. BISHOP & Co.,
136 State-st.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

QUAY FAILS TO GET A HEARING.

Republican Senatorial Caucus Agrees to Indefinitely Postpone Case.

MONEY POWER AT WORK.

Republicans Rebel Against Attempted Use of Influence by Corporations.

PET BILLS ARE OPPOSED.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.

Although there was no specific vote, a tacit agreement has been reached in the Republican Senatorial caucus today, which means the indefinite postponement of the Quay case. An effort was made to have the claim of the Pennsylvania boss to a seat in the Senate put on the legislative program adopted by the party. It failed completely in spite of the fact that a clear majority of the caucus is committed to Quay's point of view.

Postpone Decision in the Quay Case.

Senator Hale and others declared there were serious constitutional questions involved which would provoke great debate, and probably would interfere with the conduct of important business. Quay's friends made a strong effort in his behalf, but could accomplish nothing. After the Hawaiian bill is disposed of the Porto Rican matter will be taken up, and several other measures on which the party is practically agreed. Many of the Republican Senators are particularly wrought up over the way in which corporation influence, and particularly that of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been used in Quay's behalf.

Senators from far Western States have been importuned by close political friends to vote for Quay, and when the reasons for these requests were traced up they were invariably found to have originated with some Pennsylvania corporation whose ramifications extended over the West and South. Another element which has served to injure Quay in the Senate has been the bulldozing methods of his colleague, Senator Penrose, who has boasted of the votes he carried in his pocket, and yet who is personally obnoxious to many Senators.

The most significant evidence of the status of the Quay case is the fact that Penrose is now threatening to hold up all general legislation and to prevent all unanimous consents until the case of his political master is settled.

There is a general understanding in the Senate that the Quay case will not be allowed to come to a vote during the present session. The Pennsylvania Legislature meets again in January, and the prediction is freely made that the seat will remain vacant until a successor is regularly elected.

Senator and Mrs. Hanna gave a dinner this evening in honor of Sir Henry and Lady Bromley. Other guests were Lord and Lady Pauncefote, Secretary and Mrs. Root, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Kean, Senator Wolcott, Senator Depew, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. Griscom, Miss Paulding, and Miss Phelps.

Sir Henry Bromley, his son Mr. Bromley-Wilson, Miss Edith Wilson, and Miss Esther Bromley are guests at the British Embassy, having arrived from England to attend the Pauncefote-Bromley wedding next week.

Friends of the administration are viewing with some anxiety the storm of opposition which is coming from all parts of the country against many of the pet bills of the administration. Throughout his term of office President McKinley has made it a point to keep his ear close to the ground in order to hear the heart-beats of the people. He has never insisted on his own personal opinion when the people manifested a desire to go in another direction.

People Oppose Pet Bills of Administration.

On the eve of the Presidential election the President and his political advisers are somewhat concerned at the attitude of the people toward the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the reciprocity treaties, the ship subsidy bill, and the Porto Rican tariff question, all of which can be regarded as administration measures. It is true in the Porto Rican tariff question the President wanted free trade and made this recommendation in his message last December, but the Republicans of Congress did not approve of the President's views.

Close friends of the President have been traveling through the West in the last few weeks, and their reports, at least some of them, are not at all encouraging. Indeed, in a report which was received by a prominent Republican politician today from a man who has been as far west as Iowa, and has also visited Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and several other States, it was asserted the people were opposed to free trade with Porto Rico, to the ship subsidy bill, to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and to the reciprocity treaties, and the advice was freely offered that the administration go slow.

It is said the President and his advisers realize the delicacy of the situation and that they are receiving solicited reports from all parts of the country, not only from politicians but from business-men regarding these measures. The President evidently does not intend to go against the popular will on the eve of the Presidential campaign.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews gave a dinner this evening at which the guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gage, General and Mrs. Miles, Attorney General Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. Lothrop, Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Hobson, General Corbin, Mrs. Audenreid, Mr. Kasson, and Mrs. Addison Mitchell.

An all day hearing by the Rivers and Harbors committee was devoted to the question of the effect the canal of the Michigan-Lake Superior Power company will have upon the levels of the great lakes. This hearing was brought about by an adverse report of the army engineers on the construction of that canal. E. V. Douglass, F. H. Clergue, President and Vice President of the company; Charles E. F. Osborn, representing the Soo; Harvey Goulder of the Lake-Carriers' Association; G. W. Wisner and Colonel J. J. Lydecker, who filed a protest against the completion of that canal, were the principal witnesses.

Fear Lake Level Will Be Lowered.

Mr. Clergue said one-third of the excavation for the canal was completed, and it would be finished in the spring of 1901. His company, he said, employed the most expert hydraulic engineers in this country and Canada, and he could prove the canal was practicable, and instead of interfering with navigation it would prove an aid to it. One of the main questions to be raised in connection with the canal being constructed is the right to tap navigable streams without consent of Congress, not only at the Soo but elsewhere, when the general level of navigation may be affected.

All who were heard were against the proposition, except the officers of the company. Mr. Goulder said its completion would be an injury to the shipping interests, and the level of the lakes would be reduced one or two feet. He spoke of the Chicago drainage canal, and said it was one of the best constructed engineering works in the world, but at the Washington street tunnel there was a reduction in the level of the Chicago River of six to eight inches and farther down there was a reduction of two feet.

No Delay in Financial Bill Conferences.

There will be no delay in taking the financial bill in conference, and there is a disposition to hurry matters so as to get that measure in the hands of the President without any unnecessary delay. Representative Overstreet of Indiana, who has charge of the measure in the House, asked unanimous consent that the Senate amendments be disagreed to and a conference asked for.

There was no objection to this, and later Speaker Henderson appointed Representatives Overstreet, Brosius, and Cox conferees on the part of the House, and President pro tempore Frye named Senators Aldrich, Allison, and Jones of Arkansas to act for the Senate. A meeting has already been arranged for. Tomorrow morning the conferees will meet and try to adjust the differences between the two Houses.

It is not anticipated there will be much difficulty in adjusting them, and as is usually the case, the conferees on the part of the House probably will yield to those of the Senate on the main points of difference. It is almost certain the measure will be changed materially in conference, one of the principal alterations being in regard to the issuance of notes by the national banks to give elasticity to the currency, probably on the lines devised by Controller Dawes.

Controller Dawes has issued a call for statements showing the condition of national banks at the close of business on Tuesday, Feb. 13.

To Revise Second Class Postage Laws.

At a meeting of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads Chairman Loud was authorized to make a favorable report on the bill dealing with second-class mail matter. This measure is of particular interest to newspapers and other publications. Some changes were made by the committee today, and the clause fixing a rate of two cents a pound on second-class matter for long distances was eliminated and the uniform rate of one cent was agreed upon.

The mailable matter of this class is to include newspapers and periodicals issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year. Books and reprints purporting to be issued periodically will not be carried at the one cent per pound rate if the bill becomes a law.

The provision relating to sample copies of publications was changed so as to allow 50 per cent of the bona fide subscription list of periodicals to be sent at the one-cent rate, but only 500 copies of any one issue will be given the advantage of this figure. The committee also authorized a favorable report on the bill revising and codifying the postal laws.

Senator Quarles today introduced a bill for a public building at Green Bay, Wis., to cost not more than $150,000.

McKinley Signs Act to Restore Constitution.

President McKinley has signed the act authorizing a New England historical society to restore the old frigate Constitution to its original estate. This was a project which some of the naval officers have long desired to carry out, and one of the estimates from the Navy department was for such a purpose, carrying an appropriation of $150,000 to begin the work.

It is estimated the restoration of the Constitution will cost $300,000, which sum the society will be obliged to raise by public subscription. The navy possesses a good deal of material which might be used in connection with the rehabilitation of the old vessel, but, of course, this must be bought by the society at prevailing market prices.

It was expected that, had Congress authorized the government to carry out this idea, much of this material could be utilized so that the actual appropriation for completing the work would not be much above $200,000. The Navy department will not be able to donate anything toward the scheme beyond possibly furnishing wharfage.

Favors Tariff on Porto Rican Products.

"I am in favor of a 25 per cent tariff on Porto Rican products," said Representative Faris of Indiana.

Faris Talks on Porto Rican Tariff.

"While it is true the President has recommended free trade, it is also true he will approve the measure placing a duty upon products from that island. This is on the theory that it is better to have a small duty on those goods than to have a split in the party. It is true there is some opposition to this plan, and it promised to be strong enough to defeat the measure framed by the Ways and Means committee, but since the President is willing to accept a small duty I believe this opposition will disappear."

Marine Corps Needs More Money for Stations.

Authorities of the Marine Corps shortly will expend the sum appropriated by Congress for use on foreign stations. At the naval stations of Cavite, Guam, and Porto Rico repairs and improvements on buildings and grounds, particularly on sewers and plumbing, and the erection and modification of and additions to buildings are essential to the health and comfort of officers and men serving on such stations.

It is proposed to procure various supplies and services, including military stores, ammunition, to pay for gas, water, camp and garrison equipage, bedding and laundry for enlisted men, funeral expenses, barracks, furniture, transportation, animals, etc. The fact that the marines at Cavite are to be supplied at once with the army rifle, and as it will be necessary to procure thirty-caliber cartridges in place of 30.6 mm. cartridges, will involve an expense depending in amount on the activity of the services of the marines at the station.

In the absence of definite information as to the number of men that will be retained at each of the naval stations without the United States and the character and extent of services they will have to perform, it is difficult to state specifically and accurately the sum of money which should be allotted out of the estimates submitted to each of such stations. As there are 1,000 marines on shore duty in the Philippines, 200 at Guam, and 75 at Porto Rico, it is calculated $13,000, $4,000, and $2,000 will be required for the troops at those stations.

TELLS OF JAMESON RAID.

MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND ADDRESSES THE FRIDAY CLUB.

Wife of the American Mining Engineer Discusses Recent Events in South African History—Declares the Famous Invasion Worse than Folly and a Betrayal—Explains the Aims of the Reform Committee—Her Husband to Talk This Evening.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond discussed south African affairs from a woman's point of view yesterday afternoon before the Friday club. Her husband, the American engineer, who was a member of the Reform committee in Johannesburg during the Jameson raid, will speak on the same subject from a political view tonight before the University club. Mrs. Hammond spoke as a woman who had to "buy her husband back" for $125,000 after the imprisonment of the members of the Reform committee, and who "thought him cheap at that."

The club met in the Newbery Library, and there was a large attendance of women interested in the talk of the American woman who had had a part in recent Boer history. Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the Friday club, presented Mrs. Hammond. She said Dr. Jameson betrayed his trust when he made the unexpected raid, and her verdict of the Boer character and of the two republics was unfavorable.

"The Boer government is a corrupt, narrow oligarchy and nothing less," she said. "Time and again it has broken all the conventions it has made with Great Britain respecting the treatment of the native races, by its numerous attempts at raids into the country from which it was excluded by agreement with England, and by its violation of promises of equitable treatment to the outlanders. The more closely its history is studied, the intenser light thrown upon the character of its government, the less is the sympathy felt for the South African—so-called—Republic."

Jameson Raid a Betrayal.

Mrs. Hammond spoke first of some essential points in the history of the establishment of South African Republics, and described some conditions affecting domestic life. She stated that she had treated the Boers leniently in not discussing their characteristics.

Dr. Jameson's raid she called a betrayal. Johannesburg, she said, had grown tired of sending petitions for redress to the Boer government.

"They were jocosely advised by the government, grown impatient at their importunings," she said, "to fight for their rights. And to fight for their rights if need came they forthwith began to prepare. You already know how guns were smuggled into the country, hidden in oil tanks and coal cars, and you also know of Dr. Jameson's untimely raid into the Transvaal—an act worse than folly. It was a betrayal. He was to have remained on the border across country.

"A parallel case would be, if you were to notify the fire department that you were going to set off some fireworks, and in case of an alarm it was to be ready to come at once, and then the department should grow impatient and suddenly take it into its head to come any way, and should play the hose freely, to the detriment of carpets and paintings, and make the excuse it knew that you would need it sooner or later.

Aims of the Reformers.

"Jameson's precipitate action put the Reform committee wrong in the eyes of the whole world. It made it appear as if Jameson were trying to take the country for Great Britain, aided in the attempt by the reformers. Whereas, the facts of the case are that the reform movement was for the sole purpose of removing a corrupt government, and did not in any wise contemplate the changing of the flag of the country."

Mrs. Hammond condemned the course of President Kruger in dealing with the members of the Reform committee after the raid, and stated that he ordered a Boer commando, 1,400 strong, into Johannesburg, filled with women and children.

"Confident at last," she said, "that the reformers were entirely harmless, Mr. Kruger marched them into jail. They were rebels now and not reformers. Upon my husband's long imprisonment and trial I prefer not to dwell, but I at last had the privilege of buying him back for $125,000, and thought him cheap at that."

Talk of Colonial Affairs.

Members of the West End Woman's club wore colonial gowns to observe "Municipal Day—Historical" yesterday afternoon. The program consisted of addresses by members of patriotic societies. "The Mayflower Compact" was read by Mrs. Dwight W. Graves of the Mayflower society; Mrs. Laura Dayton Fessenden spoke of "Colonial Dames and Times"; Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," and Mrs. L. Brace Shattuck of "The Value of Patriotic Societies."

OVERCOME BY GAS IN A SEWER.

One City Laborer Killed and Five in Serious Condition from Inhaling Poison and Exposure.

One man was killed and five others overcome by gas while at work in a sewer at Paulina and Fulton streets yesterday afternoon. The men were almost drowned before help reached them, and all five cases may result seriously because of the victims being soaked with cold water and then exposed to the cold air before reaching the County Hospital.

The Dead.

WAGNER, TOEFIL, 50 years old, married; lived at 34 Sloan street.

The Injured.

Ryan, Michael, 50 years old, married, 651 West Thirteenth street.

Sicilia, Toney, 54 years old, married, 162 Ewing street.

Meraka, John, 47 years old, married, 83 Cleaver street.

Potonski, Valento, 50 years old, married, 187 Cleaver street.

McGrain, Patrick, 36 years old, married, 33 North Center avenue.

The men were laborers employed in the city sewer department. Bryan J. Pierce, the foreman in charge of the work, had a narrow escape, and with great difficulty he, with the assistance of John Morgan, also a sewer laborer, and others, rescued the others.

As soon as it became known that the men had been overcome by gas Foreman Pierce went into the sewer, bringing out two of them. The others had been removed through a manhole near Ashland avenue. Pierce, thinking two of them had been lost west of the Ashland avenue manhole, went in again and traversed the entire section of the sewer.

At the hospital the doctors found that the survivors were in a serious condition.

The usual precautions were taken before the men entered the sewer.

Ten people have lost their lives in Chicago since Jan. 1 from accidental asphyxiation. Last year there were twenty-six deaths from the same cause, nearly all of which were traceable to defective gas fixtures or pipe connections.

"The people should be warned to pay more attention to the gas fixtures in their houses, especially their sleeping apartments," said the Coroner yesterday. "Too many deaths are occurring from that cause."

Deputy Coroner Bibe continued till Feb. 20 the inquest over Mrs. Schwartz and her two children, who were asphyxiated at their residence, 1109 W. Fifteenth street, Wednesday night. The police are looking for evidence.

Charles Lehr's Suicide Explained.

A new motive has been discovered for the suicide of Charles Lehr, who killed himself Thursday at his home, 4346 St. Lawrence avenue. His name was called in Justice Martin's court at the Harrison Street Police Station yesterday morning to answer to a charge of forgery preferred by Frank Cserwenka, a saloonkeeper at [illegible] who had cashed a check on the National Bank of Middleton, Ohio, for $25. It is said Lehr forged the check to save his family from want.

TO LIMIT SCHOOL BOARD.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE CLAIMS CERTAIN SUPREME AUTHORITY.

Declares That Hereafter It Will Be the Judge of Sites and Buildings to Be Bought or Erected — Lays Down Rules — Bonds Recommended for Truant Institution — Situation in Manual Training—Work on Appropriation Bill—Other City Hall News.

The Council Committee on Schools yesterday laid down the law to the Board of Education, giving that body to understand that in the future the committee would be the judge of what sites were to be bought and what buildings to be erected, and the board must do only as it was told. The first thing the committee did was to place on file an application by the Board of Education for permission to purchase fourteen sites and erect seventeen buildings.

The reason given by the board for asking this omnibus permit was that it did not intend to do all the work this year, but, being authorized to do it, could pick out the new buildings it deemed most necessary. The reason given by the committee for refusing was that it was for it and not for the board to determine what buildings should be built, and the latter body must make its applications one at a time, and the committee would pass on them.

The committee had addressed a letter to President Harris of the Board of Education asking for a bill of particulars of this omnibus request. Secretary Legner's reply was not considered a full answer, however, except in that the board claims to have sole authority over the repairing of buildings and the leasing of sites or buildings. The committee claims that under the school law, as amended by the last Legislature, the City Council also has jurisdiction over repairs and leases. It was said that if the Board of Education would stop making expensive additions in the name of repairs there would be more money for needed buildings.

A subcommittee was appointed to find out how many sites are now owned by the board on which no buildings have been built and the rule was laid down that in future, when the Board of Education asks the Council for an appropriation for a site, it must send the committee all the bids for the site in question, as well as for others sites in the neighborhood, and it will determine which to accept.

Other School Matters.

The committee voted to report favorably the order of Alderman Badenoch authorizing the Board of Education to issue bonds to the amount of $125,000 for constructing a truant school. Judge Tuthill was before the committee and made a strong plea for the establishment of the school.

Unless the appropriation for manual training schools is increased it is probable that the manual training centers will have to be closed before the end of the school year. A meeting of the Committee on Manuel Training was held during the afternoon and Chairman Joseph Downey took pains to impress on Supervisor of Manual Training Smith the necessity of economy in his department. The Finance committee appropriated $40,000, but Mr. Smith asked $100,000. He says he has the tools but no money for teachers.

Work on Appropriation Bill.

The Finance committee of the Council took up the appropriation bill and assigned the various departments asking appropriations among the members of the committee to investigate. The assignment is:

Electrical—Baymer.
City Engineer's—Jackson.
Board of Local Improvements—Maypole.
Building, Civil Service, Track Elevation—Bellfuss.
Sewers—[illegible].
Streets—Mayor.
Water—Kunz.
Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, and other offices—Neagle.
Health—Hurt.
Fire—Powers.
Police—Carey.
Board of Education and Library—Alling.

Says Heidelmeier Passes.

President Lindblom of the Civil Service commission stated that, while all the papers in the examination for Police Inspectors had not been marked up, enough was known to make it sure that Inspector Heidelmeier had passed among the first three and would be certified for the place, "without the aid of marks allowed him for a knowledge of the German language."

The fact that Heidelmeier is among the first three is generally taken to mean that Inspectors Hartnett and Kallas are the first two.

Other City Hall News.

Corporation Counsel Walker has not yet given out his opinion as to whether Superintendent Sloan of the bridewell is under the civil service law. The story around the City Hall is that the opinion holds Sloan is under the law, but the Mayor last evening argued strongly that Sloan is the head of a department, and as such exempt from the law.

The city will receive its first installment of taxes from the Town Collectors a week from today, when South Town Collector Barnett will deliver to Controller Kerfoot the city's proportion of the amounts then collected. In the North Town offices the Controller was not able to find the officials, but he does not expect any trouble in securing the collections from there.

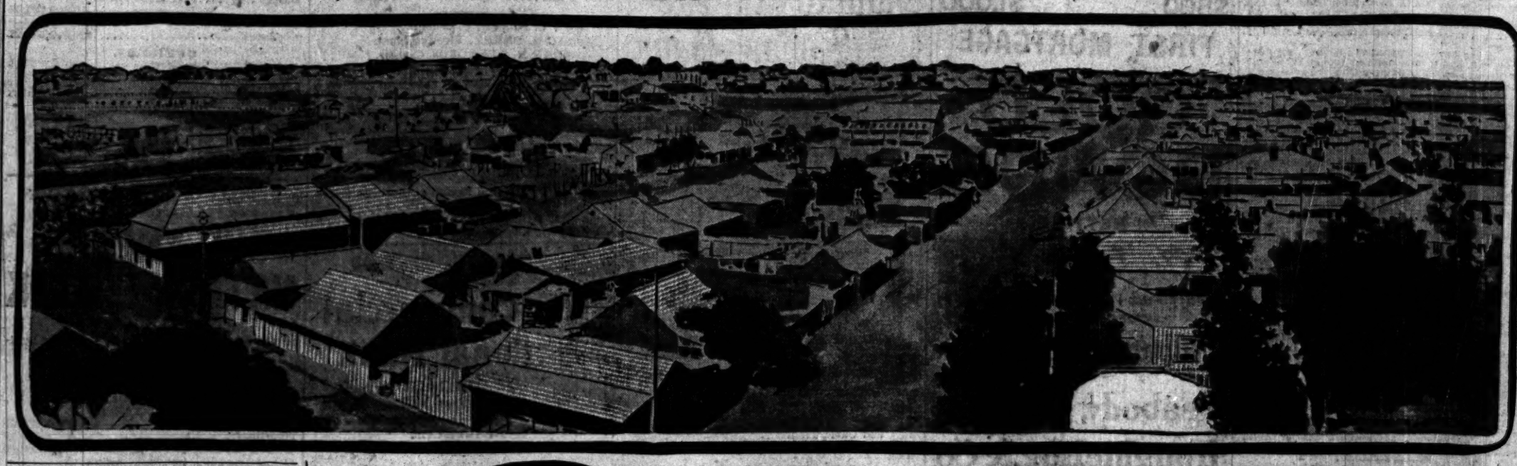
CARNEGIE WELCOMES CONTEST.

His Attorneys Take Steps to Meet Without Delay the Issue Raised by H. C. Frick.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—That Andrew Carnegie will lose no time in striking back at Henry Clay Frick is shown by the activity of his attorneys. Yesterday afternoon they entered a formal appearance in court for the Carnegie Steel company. Today they entered an appearance for all the defendants named individually in the bill in the equity suit of Mr. Frick except H. M. Curry and Henry Phipps. Mr. Curry is dangerously ill and no attempt was made to get his consent. On account of his illness, which began the day of his forced retirement with Mr. Frick, and, it is claimed, is due to shock, the doctors have refused to allow any word of the trouble to be carried to him. W. B. Rogers entered an appearance for Mr. Phipps.

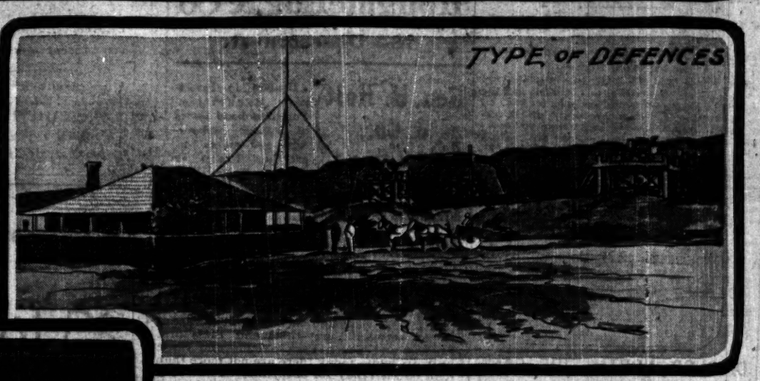
The prompt action of the attorneys interested in the defense shows that there will be as little hindrance to the processes of the law as is possible under the circumstances. The answer to the suit will be filed next week. The bill of particulars in the suit of the minority stockholders of the Frick Coke company to annul the $1.35 a ton coke contract with the Carnegie Steel company has been prepared and is now being printed. It is said this suit will be filed next week as soon as the interest in the other suit begins to lag. Some attorneys claim it is the intention of Mr. Frick's counsel to keep bombarding Mr. Carnegie and try to scare him into a settlement.

The coke contract is one of the most singular documents of the kind ever executed. It calls for the supply by the H. C. Frick Coke company of the entire coke consumption of the Carnegie Steel company for a period of five years at a price of $1.35 a ton. No provision is made in case of a strike at the Connellsville works of the big coke company, the object of the contract being simply to insure the Carnegie Steel company its entire supply of coke regardless of any and all circumstances and at a price at which nothing more than a nominal profit could be made.



KIMBERLEY, RELIEVED BY GENERAL FRENCH AFTER A FOUR MONTHS' SIEGE.

COL. R. G. KEKEWICH COMMANDER KIMBERLEY GARRISON.



TYPE OF DEFENCES

KIMBERLEY CLUB, TEMPORARY RESIDENCE OF CECIL RHODES.

SEARCHLIGHT TELEGRAPH.

MOLINEUX HEARS HIS SENTENCE.

Prisoner Declares His Innocence and Defends Name of His Wife.

IS TAKEN TO SING SING.

Prison Doors Close After Farewells—Keeps Up Courage and Seems Cheerful.

FATHER MAKES STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Roland Burnham Molineux reached the gates of Sing Sing prison this afternoon and was at once taken to a cell after an affecting farewell with his father and his brother Leslie. Keeper Connoughton met him at the gate and took him from Deputy Sheriff Kelly, to whom he was handcuffed. Then the iron gate was opened and the condemned man entered. His father and counsel, George Gordon Battle, attempted to follow him inside the prison, but were prevented by the guard at the gate.

Molineux on his way to prison was a wonderful study in composure and nerve. From the time the train moved out of the Grand Central station until it arrived in Sing Sing the young prisoner acted more as if he were going on a pleasure excursion than if he were going to the prison where condemned murderers are put to death in the electric chair.

Molineux Makes Speech.

Molineux had been sentenced by Recorder Goff, and furnished the most dramatic incident of the long trial by making a speech in which he protested his innocence, defended the name of his wife, and denounced his prosecutor as a blackguard, and some of the prosecuting witnesses as perjurers. Recorder Goff interrupted the prisoner several times while he was speaking. The speech was an entirely unexpected feature, and there was intense, not to say excited, interest in the courtroom.

Molineux when granted permission to speak began:

"I thank your Honor. Of the crime for which I stand convicted, and for still another crime with which I am charged, I am absolutely and entirely innocent. All of the evidence——"

The court—"You are not charged with any other crime."

The defendant—"I supposed that I might refer to it since the District Attorney did in his opening and closing argument."

"Your counsel has attended to all of that matter."

Denounces the Witnesses.

"Very well, your Honor. All of the evidence produced here does not point in the direction of guilt on my part. I refer especially to the evidence of Miss Miller in regard to the purchase of that silver bottleholder; she did not sell it to me. Also to the evidence of Mr. Koch, respecting the letter box hired by somebody in the name of Harry Cornish; it was not hired by me. Also to the evidence given by Mr. Kutnow respecting sample-boxes sent around the country by his firm; none of which came to me. Nor did I possess at any time any of the instruments which appear to have been used in this crime, and I never for one moment had a murderous motive. As for the theories which the prosecution offers, I do not think I should be convicted upon their suppositions or the guesses they may wish to indulge in. I cannot conceive, your Honor, how any honest man can believe the testimony of Nicholas Heckmann, who convicted me upon an identification which was for sale. Yellow journalism put a price upon my head.

"It was an invitation to every blackmailer, every perjurer, every rogue, every man without principle, but with a price, and to that invitation Mr. Heckmann responded. The handwriting experts who have testified against me, your Honor, may give their opinion, they may give their reasons, what they believe, what they think, but I know that these hands never put pen to paper to address that poison package or to write the disputed letters.

Defends His Wife.

"Your Honor will not permit us to make mention of the great injustice, which is a matter of history; but experts in handwriting have made mistakes before, and they have repeated it here. Your Honor, all this is nothing to what is in my heart at this moment. Above and beyond everything else I denounce and despise the action of the District Attorney in attempting to vilify and attack the character of the pure and lovely woman who bears my name. It was the act of a blackguard. It was a damnable lie. Now, your honor, I am prepared to hear you sentence me. I am not afraid, because I am not guilty."

Father Makes Statement.

General Edward Leslie Molineux, the father of Roland B. Molineux, has issued a statement. He says he has no desire to intrude personal affairs on the public, and that only advice of counsel and a sense of propriety and dignity kept him from making a public statement during the trial of his son. In reference to the suggestion that a fund be raised to defend his son General Molineux says he would not hesitate to accept such a fund if it were needed, but, continuing, he says:

"I feel, and am, amply able in health, strength, and in the courage natural to a man, to sustain all the burdens God has placed upon me until he wills otherwise. I am rich in the firm belief in the justice of almighty God, in the devoted love and comfort of a noble wife, my sons, and their wives all united, all certain in the innocence of Roland Burnham Molineux, and certain that it will be so found in time. I need for myself no other assistance and no other comfort or support. But for my household I do need and I do appeal for the support of the prayers of all those of every denomination and of every faith who, like myself, feel that my son is innocent and the victim of an unjust persecution.

Says Son Is Innocent.

"As for my sons, I trust they are brave men, with the strength to live and die bravely. I have seen my son Roland asleep as a child by his mother's side; I have seen him asleep in his cell after the verdict condemning him to death had been pronounced. Who is better able than I, his father, to judge whether that sleep was the natural sleep of innocence? And I have heard his first words, on awakening at the call of his father, as by revelle from that sleep after the verdict. 'How is Blanche? How is mother?' Can he be guilty of cowardly poisoning? Is it possible? Can it be? No. I know that he is innocent as I know that I am alive.

"Like his father, he has not been faultless, but he has also had much of the better and kindlier nature of his mother. He a degenerate and a vicious person! It is impossible and absurd."

Attacks the Prosecution.

General Molineux says, with his faith in the purity of the American bar, he cannot understand the attack of the prosecution on his son's wife, and declares his wife and daughter-in-law were where they should be when they remained at the side of the prisoner. Then concluding he says:

"My son, Roland Burnham Molineux, is innocent. I know it, and I ask for no sympathy for him. My only request is that I may have the heartfelt support of all those who believe in noble American womanhood as exemplified in those who bear the family name of EDWARD LESLIE MOLINEUX."

SHOWING OF THE BANKS.

FOURTEEN CHICAGO NATIONALS REPORT CONDITION FEB. 13.

Increase in Deposits $9,802,042, in Cash Resources $5,157,575, and in Loans and Discounts $2,588,984 Since Dec. 2—Comparative Tables — Railroad Line Sought by American Steel and Wire—Closing Curb Prices—Sales of the Day.

Fourteen national banks in Chicago gained $9,802,042 in deposits and $5,157,575 in cash resources from Dec. 2 to Feb. 13. Their loans and discounts were increased $2,588,984 during that time. The Controller of the Currency sent out yesterday a call for a showing of the condition of the banks at the close of business on Feb. 13, and the figures of fourteen local banks, which are available, present this result. Summarized, the figures of the fourteen banks for this call, as compared with those for the preceding one, are as follows:

	Feb. 13, 1900.	Dec. 2, 1899.	Increase.
Deposits	$198,019,076	$188,217,034	$9,802,042
Loans, disc'ts	121,674,037	119,085,053	2,588,984
Cash res'rces	88,810,423	83,652,848	5,157,575

The gain in deposits was nearly $10,000,000, which was the amount it was estimated the banks would show. At one time since the previous call in December deposits were smaller, however. Towards the end of that month they worked lower. The gain is due perhaps even more to increases in individual deposits than to the movement of funds from the interior. While this latter influence has been apparent, it has not been so much of a factor as in preceding years.

Comparative Statements.

The following tables give deposits, loans and discounts, and cash resources of the different banks on Feb. 13, as compared with Dec. 2:

DEPOSITS.

	Feb. 13, 1900.	Dec. 2, 1899.
America	$ 9,732,934	$ 9,094,574
Bankers'	9,357,751	8,506,004
Chicago	11,742,657	11,376,471
Commercial	19,617,293	17,807,734
Continental	23,794,909	22,027,161
Corn Exchange	10,675,914	12,625,088
Drovers'	3,513,821	2,962,912
First National	47,330,561	43,930,069
Fort Dearborn	3,809,581	3,290,742
Merchants'	13,132,741	13,257,181
Metropolitan	16,606,236	14,979,238
Nat. Bank of Republic	9,671,811	9,176,007
Northwestern	6,461,581	6,628,488
Union	12,765,717	12,960,761
Totals	$198,019,076	$188,217,034

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

	Feb. 13, 1900.	Dec. 2, 1899.
America	$ 6,043,568	$ 6,252,283
Bankers'	5,607,713	5,512,198
Chicago	9,043,779	8,307,950
Commercial	11,209,717	11,483,910
Continental	16,152,226	14,523,369
Corn Exchange	7,941,601	8,616,314
Drovers'	2,185,516	2,238,906
First National	27,200,000	24,915,000
Fort Dearborn	2,344,023	2,167,349
Merchants'	8,388,996	8,690,881
Metropolitan	11,222,164	11,444,352
Nat. Bank of Republic	5,150,070	5,343,353
Northwestern	3,590,668	4,183,575
Union	9,254,653	9,576,903
Totals	$121,674,637	$119,085,053

CASH RESOURCES.

	Feb. 13, 1900.	Dec. 2, 1899.
America	$ 4,063,729	$ 3,164,956
Bankers'	4,414,108	3,869,562
Chicago	4,642,676	4,076,198
Commercial	7,584,387	6,548,958
Continental	10,247,501	9,548,958
Corn Exchange	4,674,521	6,124,922
Drovers'	1,801,779	1,169,549
First National	20,381,251	19,917,740
Fort Dearborn	1,638,722	1,263,335
Merchants'	5,138,364	6,963,100
Metropolitan	7,519,488	6,155,265
Nat. Bank of Republic	3,392,153	4,722,548
Northwestern	2,213,484	2,595,279
Union	5,133,474	5,186,606
Totals	$ 88,810,423	$ 83,652,848

Bank Statement Forecast.

Indications are that the New York bank statement today will show decreases in deposits, reserves, and loans. The forecast sent out from New York last evening said:

"The local banks shipped to the interior by direct express $562,847 more than they received and made a further loss of cash to the New York Subtreasury of $2,100,000, or an aggregate loss in lawful money of $3,012,847. As against these figures it is estimated that $1,900,000 has been received by the banks from California and some gold has been forwarded from Canada. Bankers generally report advices from correspondents of brisk trade throughout the interior.

"The larger proportion of the excess of shipments from New York has been to the West. The banks shipped direct by express $1,805,000, as against $894,708 in the previous week, when the interior movements showed a net gain of New York of $1,306,294, and received $622,603, as against receipts of $2,100,000 last week. Loss to the New York Subtreasury a week ago was $988,000."

Hubbard, Whinole & Co. furnish the comparative book values of the national banks for the last call, on Feb. 13, 1900, and the year previous as follows:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 4.
	1900.	1899.
America	167	157
Bankers'	118	112
Chicago	224	224
Commercial	224	211
Continental	132	125
Corn Exchange	202	202
Drovers'	181	166
First National	186	176
Fort Dearborn	120	120
Lincoln	108	106
Merchants'	177	166
Metropolitan	164	157
National Live Stock	210	206
National Bank of Republic	119	119
Northwestern	167	167
Oakland	180	168
Union	120	116

Other Financial News.

Among the amendments to the charter of the American Steel and Wire company, which the stockholders are asked to adopt at the annual meeting to be held in Jersey City next Tuesday, is one authorizing the company to build and operate railroads. The line which is to be operated is that of the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwest railroad. This company has been organized to build a road this year from Davenport, Ia., to Peoria, Ill., through 8,000 acres of coal land owned by the company. The directors of the railroad company include several directors of the American Steel and Wire company. The directors are:

John W. Gates,	John Lambert,
John G. Drake,	W. P. Palmer,
J. C. Rutherlina,	O. Gwenn.
Charles G. Gates.	

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable on April 2. Books close on March 15 and reopen on April 3. The dividend was declared out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31.

The Canadian Pacific railroad has declared semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred and 3 per cent on the common stock, payable on April 2. Transfer books of the common stock close in London on Feb. 27, in Montreal and Toronto on March 1. Preferred stock books close in London on Feb. 27, in Montreal and New York on March 1. Books reopen on April 5.

The 4 per cent semi-annual Albany County refunding war bonds, averaging fourteen and one-half years and amounting to $38,000, were awarded as follows: Albany Savings Bank, $6,000 at 102.30; Estabrook & Co. of New York, $6,000 at 106.625; $6,000 at 106.75, and $20,000 at 111.625.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its discount rate from 6 to 5 per cent.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	47	55
Amalgamated Copper	94½	95
American Hide and Leather		31
Do pfd		73
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	108½	109
Distilling Company of America	7⅞	8¼
Do pfd	29½	29
Electric Vehicle	40	44
Do pfd	70	100
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2	2½
National Salt	42	47
Do pfd	71	80
National Tube	50	50¾
Do pfd	96	98¾
Otis Elevator	20	20¾
Do pfd	85	86
Royal Baking Powder pfd	88	93
Rubber Goods	30	31
Do pfd	82	84
Standard Oil, ex div	522	525

Sales of the Day.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,300	16½	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	487	59	58¾	58¾
American Radiator	50	49½	49½	49½
American Strawboard	60	31	31	31
American Tinplate	1	34	34	34
Chicago City Railway	4	217¾	217¾	217¾
Chicago Edison	4	275	275	275
Chicago Telephone	5	225	225	225
Chi. Union Traction pfd.	12	19¾	19¾	19¾
Diamond Match	145	127	127	125½
Metropolitan Elevated	800	28¾	28½	28¾
Do pfd	30	81½	81½	82
National Biscuit	930	37⅛	36¾	36¾
Do pfd	70	96	*93	95
National Carbon	100	20	20	20
Do pfd	50	50½	50	50
National Steel	150	50½	50½	50½
North Chicago	125	225	225	225
Shelby Steel Tube	170	22¼	21	21¼
West Chicago	105	110¾	110¾	110¾
Western Stone	100	33	33	33

*Ex-div.

BONDS.

$3000 Met gold 4s. 96 | $1000 W Chi 1st mtg 5s. 95½
$600 Chi Gas 5s. 108¾ | 1000 Union El 5s. 109
1000 W Chi com 5s. 104 | 1000 City Ry 4ths. 100¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 9.
New York	$158,022,533	$174,729,511
Chicago	21,656,684	21,559,560
Boston	20,418,516	21,575,048
Philadelphia	16,583,667	14,134,344
St. Louis	5,837,914	5,394,567
Baltimore	3,766,493	3,961,571

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid; par asked.

MARKET FAILS TO RESPOND.

Prices Sag in Wall Street in the Face of "Good" News—Fears for Money.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—There was ample inducement for an advance in the stock market today in the announcement of the British victory in south Africa and the passage of the Senate finance bill. The advance did not come, however, but instead there was an inactive and irregular stock market, in which nearly all of the active securities sold off.

The unfavorable features in the market were the speech by Lord Rosebery and the loss in cash by New York banks. Lord Rosebery's speech was not given any particular attention in the stock market, but the loss of cash by the banks which it is expected will be shown in today's bank statement had a sentimental effect on the market, though it did not have any effect on the loaning rate.

Prophecies regarding the bank statement have so often gone wrong that no one seemed willing to make any definite prediction as to what would be shown tomorrow. There has been a considerable loss in cash, however, which people in the street cannot figure out as having been made up in the week's transactions in the money market. During the week ending today the banks have lost to the Subtreasury a little over $2,000,000, as compared with gains of like amounts up to within the last few weeks.

There has been a considerable movement in currency from the interior also which has added to the cash holdings of New York banks, but this week the movement was in the other direction, and banks lost more than $800,000 through shipments to interior points. The loss through the currency movement was in part made up by the receipt of $400,000 in gold from Canada.

The loss in currency through shipment to interior points was looked upon as being one of the most important developments of the week. New York was called upon to ship a considerable amount of money to the West and South during September and October, the shipments of September being for the handling of grain, while the shipments to the South in October were for the purpose of handling the season's cotton crop. The return movement was delayed beyond the usual period, but it assumed considerable proportion in January.

The banks have not regained all their loss during the fall, and it now looks as though there will be a further loss, made necessary by the advancing prices for cotton, and the considerable demand for this staple which comes from England. It is seldom the case that there is any currency movement either to the West or to the South at this period of the year, and all the more importance is attached to the present shipments in consequence.

At today's opening of the stock market there was a considerable demand for American securities, London ruled higher than American quotations, but arbitrage houses were not inclined to take on stocks notwithstanding the discrepancy in price. Atchison, for example, sold during the morning at ⅝ points above the price in London.

Collis P. Huntington has practically announced that Pacific Mail will probably pay no dividend at the next dividend date. The reason for this was assigned by Mr. Huntington to the extraordinary expenses incurred by the company in the purchase of one large ship and the building of two more. While there has been no specific announcement that the company would not pay a dividend when the next one is due, it is generally believed in Wall street that such a course has been decided on by officials of the company. Quotations declined from 30¾ to 27, with a close at 28. There was a net loss of 1¾ points.

Mr. Huntington has said that the purchase of the steamships will be of special advantage to the stockholders in the future, but he intimates that there will be no distribution of profits to stockholders for some time.

Sugar showed some strength shortly after the opening of the market today, but most of the advance was lost before the close. Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold off 1¼ points on fairly heavy trading, and Third Avenue, which was also traded in actively, showed only a fractional advance from yesterday's low figures.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The drooping tendency of prices proved too much to be overcome and the majority of stocks showed net losses on the day. In the standard stocks these losses are small, but the decline from the early high range was considerable. The opening was above last night's level in sympathy with London, but even in the initial transactions the weakness of the local traction stocks and of Pacific Mail served to unsettle the market. Prices sagged pretty steadily from that time until the bear operators among the room traders started to cover their short contracts in the final dealings. This rallied the level of the market from the lowest, but the movement was listless and entirely without force. London was not encouraged by its good news from south Africa to buy stocks here, and, in fact, prices sagged in the home market. Consols lost all of their early gain, supposedly on the imminence of a new issue. But London was disposed to take profits at all points, even Kand mines showing a sharp reaction from the early advance. There was no occasion for surprise, therefore, that the local market failed to hold the advance on the south African news. There was a good distribution of some dormant railroad bonds at advancing prices, but changes generally were irregular.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@487¾ for demand and at 484¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 485 and 488¾; commercial bills, 484¼@484¾.

Silver certificates, 59@60¾. Bar silver, 59¾. Mexican dollars, 47¼.

State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. Government bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 16.	Feb. 15.
Am. Sugar	56,800	114½	112⅝	113⅝	113¾
Do pfd	100	113½	113½	113⅝	115½
Am. Tobacco	20,300	110¼	109⅛	109¼	110⅜
Am. Tinplate	60	35	34½	35	36
Do pfd	200	84	84	84	85
Am. Cotton Oil	100	34	34	34	34
Do pfd	100	94	94	94	94
Am. Express	20	148½	148½	148½	
Am. Smelting	300	41⅞	40	41⅜	42
Do pfd	200	91½	91½	91½	91¾
Am. Steel & Wire	6,100	59¼	58½	58½	59
Do pfd	600	93⅞	93½	93⅝	93¾
Atchison	2,100	21⅞	20⅝	20¾	21
Do pfd	7,800	64	63⅝	63¾	63¾
Am. Steel Hoop	500	47¾	47	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	85
Anaconda	900	45	45	45	45
Amn. Linseed	900	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
Do pfd	200	59	58½	58½	59
Am. Malting Co.	60	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Do pfd	100	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25¾
Am. Car Foundry	500	16	15⅞	16	16
Do pfd	100	63½	63½	63½	63½
Am. Ice	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
Am. Spirits	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
Brook'n Rap. Transit	3,600	74	73¾	73¾	72
Balto. & Ohio	1,200	94¼	93¾	94	95¾
Do pfd	14,200	79⅞	79¾	79¾	
Con. Coal	200	50	50	50	
C. & E. I.	400	97	94	94	92½
C., R. & Q.	7,300	124¾	124¾	124¾	125½
C. & N. W.	300	162	160½	160½	162
C., M. & St. P.	5,600	123½	122⅝	122⅝	123¾
C. & Ohio	1,000	41	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
Chic. & Ohio	200	29½	29½	29½	29½
C., C. C. & St. L.	400	61½	61	61	61¾
Canadian Pacific	100	96	96	96	
Con. Gas	1,300	193¾	192¾	193¼	194
Chi. Terminal pfd	100	36	36	36	36
Col. & So. 2d pfd.	200	16	16	16	16
Col. Mid.	100	10	10	10	
Do pfd.	200	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1,200	47	45¾	45¾	47
C., I. & L. pfd	100	*175	175	175	
Chi. Gt. West's	2,300	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
Cont'n'l Tobacco	2,300	33	32½	32⅝	33
Do pfd	200	85	84½	85	84
C., L. & W.	1,000	181	179	180⅜	
Do pfd.	200	56½	56½	56½	
Den. & Rio Grande	700	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Do pfd	2,600	72	71¾	72	73½
D., S. S. & A.	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
E. & T. H.	200	47½	47	47½	48¾
E. T. & T. Co.	300	105¾	105¾	105¾	105
Erie	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
Do 1st pfd	800	37⅞	37	37	37¼
Do 2d pfd	400	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20
Federal Steel	700	59¾	59¼	59¼	60
Do pfd	800	75¾	75¼	75¾	75¼
General Electric	200	128	128	128	127
Glucose	2,100	59¾	56	56	56¾
Gt. Nor. pfd rites	400	68	68	68	68¼
Hocking Valley	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¼
Do pfd	62	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¼
H. B. Claflin	200	113	113	113	
International Silver	400	9	8½	8⅝	
Ill. Central	400	114	114	114	114⅝
Iowa Central	1,400	13¼	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd.	400	53	52½	52½	53½
Internat'al Paper	400	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
Do pfd	200	69	68¾	68	68¼
K. & S.	155	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Louisv. & Nash.	1,200	81½	81½	81½	81¼
L. E. & W.	300	21	20¾	20¾	
Manhattan	5,300	99½	98¾	98¾	99¼
M., K. & T. pfd.	600	33	32¾	32¾	33¾
Met. St. Ry.	1,300	178½	177½	178	179
Missouri Pac.	3,900	47	46¾	46¾	47
Mex. National	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Minn. & St. Louis	200	65½	63	63¾	
Maryl'nd Coal pfd	200	75	76	76	
National Biscuit	50	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	37½
Northern Pac.	4,100	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	53⅝
Do pfd	1,100	74¾	74¼	74¾	74½
National Steel	2,000	50	50	50	50¾
Do pfd	500	97	97	97	96¼
N. Y. Central	3,400	134⅝	134½	134½	134⅝
Norfolk & W.	1,400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	100	72½	72½	72½	72½
North Amn. Co.	1,500	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
N. Y. Ont. & W.	400	24½	23¾	24	24¼
National Lead	1,000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
*People's Gas	6,000	107	104¾	105¼	106
Penna. R. R.	13,900	135¾	134¾	134¾	135¾
Pacific Mail	9,200	30¾	28¾	28¾	30¾
Pullman	60	186	180½	180½	180½
Press'd St'l Car pfd	25	87	87	87	87½
P., D. & E.	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Pac. Coast 2d pfd	100	65	65	65	
Reading 1st pfd.	2,900	56¾	56½	56½	56¾
Do 2d pfd	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Republic Steel	500	22¼	21¾	21¾	22
Do pfd	300	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Southern Ry.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Do pfd	1,700	57¾	56¾	56¾	57
Southern Pacific	4,200	39¾	38¾	39¼	39¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	200	35	33	35	34
St. L. & T.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
Tex. Land	1,200	15¾	15¼	15½	15¾
Texas Pacific	500	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
Third Ave.	19,700	98¼	96½	96½	98
Twin City	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	5,800	100⅜	97	98¼	100¼
Union Pacific	11,500	50¾	50	50¾	50¾
Do pfd	1,200	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
U. Bar & Pap. pfd	25	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
U. S. Rubber	1,700	33	30	32	33¾
Do pfd	700	94¾	93¾	94¼	94¾
U. S. Leather	14,400	17⅛	16	16¾	17¾
Do pfd	400	75¼	75¼	75¼	76
W. U. Tel.	1,200	104½	104	104	104
Wh'l'g & L. E. 2d pfd	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Wis. Cent. pfd	200	62	59	59	59¾
Western Union	500	84¾	83½	83½	84
Wells Fargo	70	128	128	128	

Total sales, 210,412 shares.

*Ex. div. 1½ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115	United States	47
American	147	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	103¾	U. S. old 4s, reg.	114⅝
U. S. 2s, reg.	106⅝	U. S. old 4s, coup.	115⅞
U. S. 3s, reg.	109½	U. S. 5s, reg.	113⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg.	134½	U. S. 5s, coup.	115⅝
U. S. new 4s, coup.	134¾	D. C. 3.65s	118

THE SHARES OF THE

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Yield present investors 14 per cent on their cost, 85 cents per share. (Par value $1.00, full-paid and non-assessable.) Dividends are payable monthly. Earnings certified to as correct by the well-known Chartered Accountants, BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,

409 THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO.

45 & 47 Wall St., New York. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 89 State St., Boston.

$500 $1,000

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

NETTING

5%, 5½%, 6%.

Secured on Valuable Improved Income Producing

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co

164 Dearborn-st.

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,

10 WALL ST., N.Y.

BANKERS, Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Dealers in Investment Securities. Purchase bond issues of solvent corporations, and act as Fiscal and Transfer Agents. Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange, either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter issued. Correspondence solicited.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

$6,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN BANKING AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS

BONDS:

Government, State, County, City and choice Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE:

Letters of Credit, Drafts, Postal Remittances, and Cable Transfers.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:

Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Transfer Agent and Registrar; makes investments and acts as agent in the collection and disbursement of incomes. Trust funds and trust investments are kept separate from the assets of the bank.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison Sts.

CAPITAL - - $500,000

SURPLUS - - $500,000

EDWIN G. FOREMAN, President.
OSCAR G. FOREMAN, Vice Pres.
GEORGE N. NEISE, Cashier.

Accounts of corporations, firms and individuals are solicited, and will be received upon the most favorable terms consistent with conservative banking.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

209 LA SALLE ST.

STOCKS and BONDS

Bought and Sold and Carried upon Margins.

Members { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange.

First Mortgage 5s Gold Bonds for Investors.

Vermilye & Co

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STS., NEW YORK
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Government Bonds of all issues bought, sold or taken in exchange for other securities. Quotations furnished by wire at our expense.

List of current offerings of Municipal Railroad and other investment Securities furnished upon application.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals Solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

ADOLPH J. LICHTSTERN & CO.

Bank Floor, The Rookery. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS

AND DEALERS IN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Margin 3 to 5 Per Cent.

We buy and sell all listed securities. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Mason, Lewis & Co.

BANKERS,

CHICAGO, Nonadnock Bldg. BOSTON, 60 Devonshire-st.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD CORPORATION **BONDS**

Choice Issues.

Street Railway and Gas Companies LIST ON APPLICATION.

LOANS Without Commission On choice real estate security at 5%, 5½% and 6%. Quick action.

BAIRD & WARNER,

90 La Salle-st.

ARTHUR R. JONES & CO

(Members Board of Trade of Chicago.)

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, BONDS.

Private Wires to all important points East & West. 37 and 38 RIALTO BUILDING, CHICAGO.

NAHANT, MASS.

FOR SALE—A very desirable estate in a central position, consisting of a large house, stable, and ample grounds. Address J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE, 38 State-st., Boston, Mass.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $206,673,061; gold reserve, $222,343,771.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—There was in the early dealing a sharp spurt in Sugar and a fair amount of bond buying, but both held hardly over the first hour. Scattered trading in the coppers, a fair demand for bonds, and the trading in Erie Telephone were the principal points in a dull market. Call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, 4@5 per cent. Clearing-house rate, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	6,000	113¾	114¼	112⅝	114
Atchison pfd	100	64	64	63½	63¾
Allouez Mining	100	3¼			3¼
Arcadian Mining	200	17½	17¾	17	17
Adventure	100	21	21	21	21
Amal. Copper	125	94¼	94¼	93¾	94
Bell Telephone	10	357	357	357	357
Baltic Mining	50	21	21	21	21
Cochiti	400	11	11	10¾	10¾
C. B. & Q.	800	125¾	125¾	124¾	125¾
Cal. & Hecla Mining	25	770	770	765	770
Centennial Min.	250	18¼	18¼	18	18
Cent. Oil	150	18	18	18	18
Dominion Coal	100	42	42	41¼	41¾
Elm River	100	45	45	45	45
Erie Telephone	500	107¾	108¾	107¼	107¾
Felch Mining	50	100	100	100	100
Merced Mining	50	7¼	7¼	7	7
Mex. Central	50	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Mohawk	50	14	14	14	14
Mont. Coke	200	7	7	7	7
Osceola Mining	25	76	76¼	76	76¼
Pioneer Mining	50	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Parrott	100	45	45	45	44¾
Utah	150	25¾	26	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	75	50	50	50	50
Do pfd	100	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾
U. S. Oil	100	12	12	11	11
Wolverine Mining	100	42	42	42	42
White Knob	300	20	20	20	20

BONDS.

$ 2000 C N M 5s. 98 | $ 3000 K C Ft S-M 4s. 107
1000 Steel cab 5s. 100 | 4000 Mex Cent 4s. 76
13000 C-WM 5s. 109

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Dry goods—Brown sheetings in moderate demand and prices firm. More doing in drills, sales today at 5½c. Ticks are strong and generally 5 per cent higher in combination goods and ¼c to ½c higher in outside makes. Fair orders reported for bleached cottons and indications of higher prices before long in some quarters. All coarse colored cottons strong, several leading lines of denims withdrawn from sale. Prints dull for fancies; fair demand for staples. Ginghams strong and higher prices likely for dress styles. Linens quiet but strong on account of scarcity. Burlaps also scarce but prices unaltered.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 16.—Credit balances, $1.08. Certificates no bid, offer, or sale. Shipments, 65,094 bris; average, 93,150 bris; runs, 104,758 bris; average, 87,180 bris.

THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Report of Condition at close of business Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$15,275,395.68	
Stocks and Bonds	876,830.47	$16,152,226.15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Overdrafts		9,584.99
Real Estate		39,985.08
Due from Banks and U.S. Treasurer	$4,553,380.21	
Cash	5,694,121.58	$10,247,501.79
Total		$26,499,298.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits	259,688.67
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	23,794,609.34
Total	$26,499,298.01

JOHN C. BLACK, President.
ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice President.
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier.
IRA P. BOWEN, Asst. Cashier.
BENJAMIN S. MAYER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John C. Black.	Henry C. Durand.
Roswell Miller.	Henry Botsford.
William G. Hibbard.	James H. Dole.
Berthold Loewenthal.	J. Ogden Armour.
Isaac N. Perry.	

A general Foreign Exchange business transacted.

Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Commercial National Bank

OF CHICAGO

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEB. 13TH, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$11,209,717.41
Overdrafts		1,715.53
Real Estate		70,579.23
U. S. Bonds and Other Bonds and Stocks		1,062,226.10
Due from U. S. Treasurer		10,250.00
Due from other Banks	$4,726,644.61	
Cash	4,821,792.62	9,548,641.43
Total		$21,903,129.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	240,875.85
National Bank Notes Outstan

T OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
FORT
ARBORN
TIONAL
BANK,
HICAGO
se of business Feb. 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.
scounts.....$2,344,023.37
120.76
furniture, fixtures.. 15,263.84
nt bonds..... 300,000.00
U. S. bonds..... 27,000.00
and bonds..... 140,961.26
S. treasurer..... 2,250.00
ght exchange..... 1,636,472.68
.....$4,466,091.36
LIABILITIES.
paid in.....$ 500,000.00
100,000.00
rofits..... 11,306.31
paid..... 160.86
45,000.00
3,809,581.89
.....$4,466,091.36
OFFICERS.
ING, President.
ITTBECK, Vice-President.
DARD, Second Vice-President and
LAMPERT, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
NG, JOHN H. WITBECK,
SON, E. D. PETTIBONE,
OGLE, FRANK J. SMITH,
LLER, W. F. REND,
L. A. GODDARD,
AS. A. PLAMONDON.
T NATIONAL
K OF CHICAGO.
condition at close of business Feb-
ruary 13, 1900.
ASSETS.
ounts.....$27,280,388.38
bonds (par value)..... 266,480.00
and stocks (market
6,482,543.56
S. bonds..... 90,343.75
OURCES—
ks (Eastern
.....$7,717,917.06
aring
2,663,817.07
9,953,817.36
Treasurer 46,500.00
20,381,381.49
.....$33,110,150.98
LIABILITIES.
paid in.....$ 3,000,000.00
2,000,000.00
profits..... 579,585.91
received
oller..... 4450,000
n hand..... 450,000
47,530,561.04
.....$53,110,150.95
OFFICERS.
ORGAN, President.
TON, Vice-President.
STREET, Cashier.
Asst. Cashier.
HOWN, Asst. Cashier.
REIT, Asst. Cashier.
, Manager Bond and Foreign
RDIN, Assistant Manager Bond and
STMORE, Auditor.
DIRECTORS.
ckerson, Eugene S. Pike.
erton, James B. Forgan,
Lyman J. Gage,
ith, Geo. D. Boulton
Otto Young.
sam, Chas. H. Conover.
T OF THE CONDITION
—OF—
E BANKERS
ONAL BANK
CHICAGO, ILL.,
of business February 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.
scounts.....$ 5,807,713.48
premises thereon 274,375.00
(Chicago Drainage
239,804.50
securities..... 6,766.69
furniture, fixtures. 20,068.92
ght exchange..... 4,414,168.84
.....$10,763,437.13
LIABILITIES.
paid in.....$ 1,000,000.00
undivided profits
182,055.43
221,600.00
notes..... 9,357,781.70
2,000.00
npaid .....
.....$10,763,437.13
bruary 13, 1900 ..... $8,074,280.96
bruary 13, 1900 ..... $9,357,781.70
Lacey, Geo. S. Lord,
dent. Vice President.
J. C. McNaughton,
ier. Asst. Cashier.
Judson, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
ashy. Robt. M. Wells.
Daniel G. Reid.
David Studebaker.
am. C. H. Weaver.
S. H. Busey.
Edward S. Lacey.
NT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
UNION
IONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
of business February 13, 1900.
RESOURCES.
counts.....$ 9,254,622.07
250,000.00
S. bonds..... 2,000.00
stocks, etc..... 243,088.81
508,721.84
ks and U. S.
2,468,891.30
rnhouse 2,689,883.14 5,128,774.44
.....$15,212,920.44
LIABILITIES.
.....$ 2,000,000.00
500,000.00
22,000.00
ofits..... 141,920.44
paid..... 45,000.00
notes outstanding..... 12,703,911.70
.....$15,212,920.44
OFFICERS.
FORGAN, President.
AREN, Vice-President.
LUM, Cashier.
PWELL, Assistant Cashier.
ALWORTH, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
DAVID KELLEY.
J. A. SPOONER.
W. MICHENE.
F. S. WINSTON.
JNO. McLAREN.
DAVID R. FORGAN.
CHOICE
DING LOANS
at lowest rates of interest
without commission.
ON SECURITY. NO DELAY.
RY A. KNOTT & CO.
DEARBORN-ST.
ORTGAGES ON CHICAGO
REAL ESTATE
NE & CO., 208 La Salle-st.
Express Co's.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

MARKET FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY LABOR TROUBLES.

Chicago Situation Has a Depressing Influence and at Other Points There Is a Lack of Harmony Between Employers and Employes—Condition of the Various Industries and Clearings of the Week in the Leading Cities of United States and Canada.

New York, Feb. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Business continues larger than ever at this season in amount of payments, and on the whole as large as ever in retail deliveries, though new transactions do not yet give assurance that it will hold at the same rate. Conditions affecting new orders and contracts have changed in some respects most favorably, while other changes tend to restrict operations for a time, but a conservative judgment of the conflicting tendencies appear to warrant strong hope.

Important branches of business are hindered by labor troubles, of which the building trade strike at Chicago affects the greatest number of contracts for industrial products, and the labor and wages of the greatest number of men. Circumstances do not yet promise its speedy ending, and in some other branches of industry prosperity and advancing prices seem to have rendered controversies more frequent. But in other branches declining prices, or such decrease of orders as may lead to stoppage of works, have an opposite tendency.

The rise of cotton to 8⅛ cents has caused such increase in receipts and in purchases for export that reaction would ordinarily follow. Goods have been further advanced, and it does not appear the demand for them has been strengthened. Between positive assertions that stocks in the country have been exhausted or in a few days will be, and equally positive assertions that heavy receipts will continue, buying of cotton by spinners and goods by dealers naturally hesitates.

The rise in wheat also brings out larger Western receipts—in two weeks, 5,444,292 bushels, against 6,256,196 last year—but Atlantic exports, flour included, in the same weeks were only 3,645,408 bushels, against 6,102,407 last year. The price closed half a cent higher for the week.

Corn exports of 6,241,000 bushels, against 4,807,215 for the same weeks last year, seem to justify the rise of one cent, as Western receipts fall a little below last year's—in two weeks 11,035,973 bushels, against 21,058,979 last year.

Frick-Carnegie Suit.

The suit of Mr. Frick against the Carnegie company to obtain an accounting and settlement discloses enormous profits made when prices of steel products doubled last year, but when peace was kept by the giant iron and steel combinations. That the results of great importance may spring from a contest affecting the control of so many iron works is evident. The new sheet iron company has united ownership of 160 mills, it is said, but four widely known concerns controlling sixty-five mills refused to join.

Prices of pig iron have not changed, though considerable sales, including some for export, are reported, but the excess of supply over demand is lessened. Output in January to be increased by the starting of a new furnace with a capacity of 600 tons daily. A sale is reported of 15,000,000 pounds Calumet and Hecla copper to consumers of the Naugatuck Valley at 16 cents.

Heavy sales of sole leather at Boston, exceeding 100,000 sides, at reduction of half a cent in price, with unusually large sales of hides at Chicago, also at lower prices, indicate that the dealers and consumers who have looked for cheaper boots and shoes may be satisfied. Heavy imports of hides at New York have some influence, and are part due to the famine in India. Shipments of shoes since Feb. 1 have been 28,000 cases, or nearly 20 per cent larger than in the two weeks of any other year, but many of the works are nearly out of orders.

Wool sales at the Eastern markets have been only 12,324,456 pounds in two weeks, against 12,635,600 last year. The interior still believes in a further advance, but buying of wool on sheep's backs has stopped and the manufacturer has made it clear that the mills hold large stocks to fill recent orders. Cancellations become so numerous as to cause some uneasiness, but as yet only help cases which have taken more orders than they can fill.

Failures for two weeks have been $5,357,170; manufacturing, $2,386,283; and trading, $2,509,600. Failures for the week have been 218 in the United States, against 178 last year, and 42 in Canada, against 18 last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Satisfactory advices as to expanding spring trade in dry goods and kindred lines come from a number of markets. That the aggregate business of the country is of good volume otherwise is, however, indicated by detailed reports of increases in trade as compared with last year, confirmed by satisfactory railroad earnings reports, by fair gains in bank clearings, and by reports of better demand for money in commercial channels.

A year ago, it may be recalled, extremely stormy weather was experienced, and some effects, notably those on winter sown crops, were unfavorable. This year opposite conditions have ruled, and though some talk of lack of snow in the grain growing regions is heard, no widespread damage from cold weather is yet noted. In fact, unseasonably mild weather has had an appreciable effect upon several industries, notably those engaged in the manufacture of foot wear, in discouraging sales of the same, actually causing the shut down of some rubber manufactories, and also in the lumber and ice business. The scarcity of snow in the Northwest will unquestionably affect the log cut this season, and a firmer tone as to values is already perceptible, notwithstanding talk of labor troubles affecting the building trades. Heavy rains and floods have affected business and transportation in New England and northern New York this week, and cotton and other mills reporting lack of water as a reason for restricted operations a few weeks ago have been interfered with this week by the extremely high level of the streams from which they derive power.

The foreign demand for iron and steel seems likely to have a most important effect upon prices of the domestic product. It is conceded that any important recession in values would be met by a heavily enlarged export movement. American pig iron prices are steadily held, the only weakness noted being manifested at the East. Concessions in Southern prices are claimed not to extend beyond one furnace. Considerable orders for pig iron have been placed at full prices, and Northern coke iron particularly has moved well in the central West. Steel rails are well held, a fair business being reported at the West, but plates are weak in spite of a heavy business.

Spring trade prospects in hardware are good, the best reports coming from the West.

The placing of a large order for copper by New England manufacturers at 16 cents is regarded as a guarantee that the price will be maintained.

Tin is higher, having reached 30 cents this week on improved demand and increased foreign speculative interest.

Strength of Cotton.

The strength of raw cotton, spots reaching nearly nine cents at New York this week, is, of course, the leading feature in a speculative way. Despite heavy realizing and some irregularity, the movement has continued upward. The strength of the raw product is responsible for the unquestionably active demand for the finished products noted this week at nearly all points.

Southern mills are reported sold ahead on brown cottons, and stocks are scarce and the same story of small stocks comes from New England. Cotton yarns are specially active and some large New England concerns are seeking to fill their orders through the aid of Southern supplies.

Woolen goods are meeting with a good order business, but raw wool is rather quieter, and some of the higher grades have been shaded at the East. Quarter-bloods and lower grades constitute the bulk of the business, and these sorts remain as firm as ever.

Some cutting of the list price for anthracite coal is reported, while bituminous grades are firm, and leading operators talk of a further advance caused by increased cost growing out of advanced wages of mineworkers and also by the steadily growing foreign demand.

All the cereals are stronger on the week, due to improved statistical conditions, reiterated English damage reports, and advices that the Argentine crop will not be as large as expected.

Some shading in raw sugar prices is to be noted, notwithstanding considerable business done, but the refined grades are firmly held and refiners insist on shorter delivery periods.

Coffee is fractionally lower also, as are lard and butter.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,834,069 bushels, against 2,902,357 bushels last week, 2,454,771 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,032,744 bushels in 1898, 2,120,896 bushels in 1897, and 3,146,012 bushels in 1896.

Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregated 126,846,391 bushels, against 130,052,930 bushels last year, and 157,482,281 bushels in 1897-'98.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,490,335 bushels, against 3,450,909 bushels last week, 1,560,845 bushels in this week a year ago, 5,056,575 bushels in 1898, 6,441,420 bushels in 1897, and 2,625,039 bushels in 1896.

Since July 1, this season, corn exports aggregate 136,097,109 bushels, against 104,840,121 bushels during the same period a year ago and 110,563,246 bushels in 1897-'98.

Failures for the week in the United States number 199, as compared with 231 last week, 160 in this week a year ago, 269 in 1898, 325 in 1897, and 276 in 1896.

Failures for the week in the Dominion of Canada number 35, as compared with 25 last year, 20 in this week a year ago, 38 in 1898, and 58 in 1897 and 1896 respectively.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Activity in speculation decreased this week and the market became decidedly more professional. The undertone of prices was strong and the weakness which developed was, except in the case of a few specialties, productive of merely moderate recessions in prices, which were attributable to realizing rather than to any renewal of general bearishness on the part of the large traders.

The market, however, showed a certain degree of indifference to favorable news and even failed to respond to London's cheerful reception of the news that the first step in the movement of the British forces into Boer territory has been successfully accomplished, including the apparent relief of Kimberley.

There continued to be an abundance of the same kind of developments in regard to our own railroad and industrial interests, which had served as an incentive for the recent advance in the market. Gross railroad earnings for January and for the first week of February show in most all cases large increases, and there has been further tangible confirmation of the belief that industrial companies, particularly those identified with the steel and iron trade, are making remarkable profits.

The preliminary statement of the Federal Steel company was a leading example, and there were the usual sanguine reports about the showing that would be made by other concerns of the same kind and the dividends which their common shareholders might expect.

In some instances the industrial stocks responded moderately to the circulation of such reports, but the group as a whole was influenced more by a disposition to take profits on the part of those who had bought in the recent rise than by the appearance of fresh buying.

In the railroad list, while the trunk line shares were exceptionally strong and well supported, there was also a good deal of irregularity, and when the market, as was several times the case, became dull, a tendency for prices to sag off developed.

Specialties and manipulated stocks accordingly attained additional prominence, and though the market at large was not particularly influenced by the irregular fluctuations in American Sugar, it paid some attention to the performance in Third Avenue shares, and was on Thursday afternoon visibly unsettled when the stock broke quite sharply on news that the bankers who were to finance the floating debt had withdrawn from the arrangement.

Money has continued sufficiently easy for Wall street to disregard the large increase in loans and decrease in the surplus reserve shown by last Saturday's bank statement or the intimations that money is no longer coming from the interior to New York. Favorable comments on the probable effects of the currency bill, should it speedily become a law, are heard in many quarters, but the market was practically unaffected by the week's developments at Washington in that quarter and seems to have given more heed to the fact that the opening this week has been drawing its balances in the depository banks at New York.

The demand for bonds is still excellent, and prices for both prime investment securities and second grade of bonds hold firm, with fair buying in progress.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities for the week ended Feb. 16, with the percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. Inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$ 908,072,088	18.5	....
Boston	122,540,084	13.7	....
Chicago	121,352,070	13.4	....
Philadelphia	76,767,153	14.3	....
St. Louis	31,523,515	13.5	....
Pittsburg	24,449,034	....	35.7
Baltimore	18,548,153	....	6.4
San Francisco	18,766,409	6.6	....
Kansas City	12,129,210	25.1	....
Cincinnati	12,060,168	35.2	....
New Orleans	13,089,482	69.6	....
Minneapolis	9,086,483	13.1	....
Detroit	7,855,638	13.6	....
Cleveland	11,304,674	40.1	....
Louisville	9,353,140	11.7	....
Providence	6,483,500	14.2	....
Milwaukee	5,741,372	2.1	....
St. Paul	6,452,000	15.1	....
Buffalo	5,720,889	15.6	....
Omaha	5,749,474	....	16.2
Indianapolis	5,939,782	47.8	....
Columbus, O.	4,711,400	27.1	....
Savannah	5,989,997	197.3	....
Denver	4,204,230	63.7	....
Hartford	2,272,094	....	2.4
Richmond	4,010,963	22.7	....
Memphis	3,177,788	73.9	....
Washington	3,257,568	5.0	....
Peoria	1,787,202	7.1	....
Rochester	1,782,160	....	15.5
New Haven	1,574,011	20.1	....
Worcester	1,374,602	5.2	....
Atlanta	1,903,972	31.9	....
Salt Lake City	2,093,176	10.5	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,230,181	....	9.4
Fort Worth	1,456,170	....	8.1
Portland, Me.	1,091,000	....	17.7
Portland, Ore.	1,784,419	11.8	....
St. Joseph	3,747,190	61.6	....
Los Angeles	2,427,106	40.2	....
Norfolk	1,419,979	32.8	....
Syracuse	976,906	2.5	....
Des Moines	1,137,000	5.2	....
Nashville	1,080,960	1.2	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,910,636	41.3	....
Fall River	1,107,984	8.1	....
Scranton	947,542	27.8	....
Grand Rapids	1,258,552	3.7	....
Augusta, Ga.	1,072,000	150.4	....
Lowell	481,520	....	11.0
Dayton, O.	941,112	4.8	....
Seattle	1,836,676	61.3	....
Tacoma	795,726	18.4	....
Spokane	1,173,626	17.8	....
Sioux City	1,012,198	6.4	....
New Bedford	462,535	....	10.2
Knoxville, Tenn.	499,502	....	17.1
Topeka	616,666	55.9	....
Birmingham	811,311	79.8	....
Wichita	821,507	3.7	....
Binghamton	372,600	20.1	....
Lexington, Ky.	462,853	96.5	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	396,512	38.8	....
Kalamazoo	317,891	24.4	....
Akron	424,000	22.8	....
Chattanooga	393,124	31.9	....
Concord, N. H.	350,161	25.8	....
Canton, O.	245,100	44.1	....
Springfield, O.	287,463	17.1	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	108,341	....	7.6
Hastings, Neb.	177,000	44.6	....
Fremont, Neb.	124,536	45.1	....
Davenport	580,949	10.2	....
Toledo	1,504,000	21.4	....
Galveston	2,504,000	15.0	....
Houston	8,034,597	45.5	....
Helena	1,000,000	17.8	....
Evansville	952,126	106.0	....
Macon	311,176	....	....
Little Rock	1,017,000	117.8	....
Springfield, Ill.	390,802	62.0	....
Youngstown	324,517	16.6	....
Saginaw	1,019,124	4.6	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,507,181,521	21.1	....
Totals outside N. Y.	598,109,343	31.1	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 13,719,977	11.2	....
Toronto	9,417,888	....	1.3
Winnipeg	1,545,000	16.4	....
Halifax	1,260,303	18.1	....
Hamilton	703,067	19.0	....
St. John, N. B.	599,062	7.0	....
Vancouver, B. C.	703,446	30.4	....
Victoria	500,259	2.9	....
Totals	$ 28,720,013	7.3	....

New York Poultry Market.

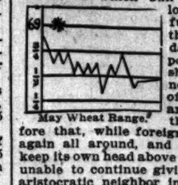
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive, fowls, per lb. 11c; chickens, 10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@80c; do Southwestern, $1.25@1.50; do Southern, 60@90c; geese, Western, $1.25@1.50; do Southern, $1.12; do Southern, $1.00@1.12½; pigeons, 30@35c. Dressed—Spring chickens, per lb. 10@11c; do mixed, fancy, 10@10½c; young toms, average grades, 9@10c; old hens, 8@9c; old toms, 8c; do spoil, 6@7c; do broilers, Philadelphia, 2-lb average to pair, per lb. 18@22c; do Philadelphia, large, 18@18c; do mixed weights, 11@15c; do State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10@11c; do Western dry picked, average best, 10@11c; do scalded, 10@11c; do fair to good, 9@10c; chickens and fowls, State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10½c; do Western mixed, prime, 10½c; do fair to good, 9@10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10½c; do Western prime, 10c; do fair to good, 9@10c; old roosters, 7c; capons, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 16@17c; do medium weights, 13@14c; do small and slips, 11@12c; do Western, large, 13c; do small and slips, 10@11c; ducks, good to prime, 10@11c; do Long Island, good to prime, 11@12c; do spoil, 7@8c; geese, good to prime, 8@9c; do spoil, 6@7c.

WHEAT OFF HALF A CENT

LARGE ARGENTINE SHIPMENTS THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE.

Market Affected Also by a Break in Corn Caused by the Unloading of Several Million Bushels by Long Holders—Both Grains React Slightly with Good Commission Buying—Provisions Helped by Increased Export Demand.

The reduction in Argentine shipments of wheat, to which bull theorists had been looking forward hopefully, disappointed them again yesterday, the official report for the week showing exports nearly double those of the week before, and more than double those of the week before that, while foreign cables were lower again all around, and corn was unable to keep its own head above water, and of course unable to continue giving assistance to its aristocratic neighbor in the next pit. Primary receipts continued large and the Modern Miller again took a bearish view of the alleged injuries to the domestic crop. By arraying this accumulation of bearish factors together believers in higher wheat prices were able to get some comfort by pointing with pride to the fact that the market only sold off 1½c after all, closing at 68⅛c sellers. The increase in the Argentine shipments, 1,624,000 bu, compared with 912,000 bu the week before, 800,000 bu the preceding week, and 1,276,000 bu the same week last year, was a hard blow, and it was considered a showing of fair strength that prices did not ease off more. That they did not was not owing to local support, but to considerable outside buying orders at 68¾c. The market for May opened at 68⅝c, with wheat for sale at that price by both traders and commission houses. Raymond, Canby, and Jackson being the principal buyers. The market sold down to 68¼c and rebounded a number of times before the commission demand was satisfied, and it sagged off to 68¼-⅜c. There wheat found friends enough to force the price back to 68⅝c temporarily. The selling for the day was rather more in the nature of liquidating by longs than of ferings by shorts. The pit traders have been getting hurt for several days by selling on soft spots, and were inclined to stand off and wait for more reliable developments. Toward the close 75,000 bu of No. 1 Northwestern were taken for export on terms said to be ½c nearer May than on Thursday, and it was reported that there were bids for 500,000 bu more on the same terms which could not be filled. Some corroboration of the alleged large demand came from a New York shipper, who wired that bids there were the best for some days, and little offering. There were 26 boat loads taken on call during the day, and seaboard clearances were 280,000 bu. Clearances for the week looked bullish, 3,834,069 bu of wheat and flour more than for the last seven years in the corresponding week, though the excess over 1898 was slight. The shipments for the preceding week were 2,902,357 bu and for the corresponding week last year 2,454,771 bu. Bradstreet's figures for exports from July 1, 1899, are 126,846,391 bu, a decrease of 32,180,000 bu. Early cables from Liverpool and France were fractionally higher, but the Argentine shipments probably knock the props from under these markets as well as that of Chicago. Liverpool closed ¼@¾d lower, London ¾d lower, Paris 16@16¼c lower, and Antwerp ¾c lower. Northwestern receipts were 581 cars, compared with 411 last week and 694 the year before. Chicago received 17 cars, compared with 69, while primary receipts as a whole showed an advance again, 548,978 bu, as compared with 507,267 bu, while shipments were 112,948 bu, compared with 186,801 bu last year.



Foreign Buying Rumored.

In spite of the lower Paris cables, some buying of futures for Paris account was rumored, while St. Louis and the Northwest were on the selling side again. The heavy Argentine shipments were not looked upon as disappointing news from that quarter. Rio Janeiro reported the quarantine against Argentina and Montevideo ended, and the total shipments since Jan. 1 amounted to 7,280,000 bu, against 5,800,000 bu last year, an increase of 1,448,000 bu, while the visible supply is 6,256,000 bu, compared with 2,576,000 bu last year. The Argentine shipments continued large, and the Modern Miller states that "the statistical department of the Ministry of Agriculture has published the result of the inquiries made throughout the various districts as to the probable yield of the present harvest, and these tend to show that it will exceed the last one by 50 per cent. The correspondent adds that he believes this estimate rather too optimistic, but says that about 7,000,000 bu exportable surplus was carried over from the previous crop. Kingsland Smith, who spent some years in Argentina and is thoroughly familiar with the situation there, writes from London that there will be comparatively little difficulty in exporting the Argentine crop even if the ports of Rosario and Buenos Ayres should be closed by the plague. There are other good harbors from which the wheat may be exported, though possibly not as promptly as if all ports were free to ship. Traders expect the visible supply report to be a stand-off.

Some of the long holders of corn thought yesterday a favorable opportunity to unload, and Patten and his following dumped on the market a line estimated at from 2 to 3 million bu or more bu. Not all of the previous bulls turned against their former favorite, however. Comstock, Tregellas, and Hutchinson increased their lines, and there was good buying by commission houses on the decline of 2@2½c forced by the previous amount of liquidating. The market for May opened at 35¼@35⅜c, or ⅛c below Thursday's closing price, and sold up in spite of receipts of 1,000 cars, acceptances in the country, larger receipts, and lighter export demand, when the realizing campaign set in, and the market broke down to 34⅝c before the market. It held up well. Commission houses took a great deal of the offerings and more confident talk was heard. There was apparent feeling that the statistical position of the grain is a strong one, even if it should show a further decline before the end of the month. The light clearances of the last few weeks may have glutted the foreign demand temporarily, and if clearances fall off values and prices of futures will probably be affected.

Good Profits Realized.

Some of the corn sold represented a profit of nearly or quite 2c a bu, and the temptation to take what was coming was the more to be resisted. Local receipts were 476 cars, 121 in excess of the estimate, and 570 is the estimate for today. Primary receipts were 809,736 bu, compared to 605,042 bu last year, and shipments were 409,330 bu, compared with 298,911 bu last year. Local receipts were 278,600 bu, compared with 256,200 bu last year. Cash lots were steady. On track and free on board: No. 4, 32c; No. 4 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 3, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26¼c; No. 2, 27½@27¾c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 24@24½c; No. 3, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2, 22¾c; No. 2 white, 24@25¾c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular and lower. Cash lots mess pork, $10.90@10.95 regular, $9.70@9.90 old; lard, $5.00@5.05 regular, $5.00@5.10 old; short ribs, $5.90@6.15, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Offerings moderate, demand limited. Pork bbls, 77½@80c; lard tcs, 22½c.

HIGH PROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.23¾.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 372 tons. Track sales include: Choice timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 1 timothy, $11.00@12.00; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; not graded timothy, $9.00@11.00; choice prairie, $8.50@10.00; No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 prairie, State, $6.25.

Futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Thursday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 17, 1899.
Feb	67¾	....	....	68½	72¾
May	69	69⅝	68¼-⅜	68½	77¾
July	69¾	69½	68¼	69-¼	77

CORN.

Feb	33⅝	....	....	33⅛	34½
May	35¼-⅜	35⅝	34½-¾	35⅛	36
July	35⅝	35½-⅝	35¼	35½	36½

OATS.

May	24	24	23¾	23¾	27⅞
July	23	23	22¾	22¾-¼	26⅛

MESS PORK.

May	11.80	11.05	10.90	10.95-7½	9.92½
July	11.92½-5	11.07½	10.92½	10.97½-11	....

LARD.

May	6.07½	6.10	6.02½-5	6.05-7½	5.87½
July	6.15-17½	6.15	6.12½	6.15	5.87½

SHORT RIBS—SIDES.

May	6.02½-5	6.02½	5.97½	6.02½	4.95
July	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.02½	5.07½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	....	11	5	16
Spring wheat	5	390	72	476
Corn	46	109	23	178
Oats	9	....	1	10
Rye	....	8	10	18
Barley	....	....	....	....
Totals	60	528	110	698

Inspected out: 79,597 bu Northern spring wheat, 27,277 bu corn.

Following were the receipts and shipments of the articles named for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock yesterday and for the corresponding period a year ago:

Articles.	Received 1900.	1899.	Shipments 1900.	1899.
Flour, brls	43,449	39,483	28,263	39,693
Wheat, bu	37,650	30,200	18,202	38,454
Corn, bu	378,650	372,213	166,332	212,135
Oats, bu	227,150	332,213	117,600	119,800
Rye, bu	2,000	3,300	2,273	2,354
Barley, bu	56,450	38,300	42,253	18,888
T. seed, lbs	133,500	90,000	76,400	63,542
C. seed, lbs	59,148	7,360	234,320	123,079
Other seeds, lb	1,800	30,000	100	4,880
Flaxseed, bu	7,600	4,382	....	993
B. corn, lbs	30,900	....	19,320	17,200
Cut meats, lb	2,290,330	379,692	1,999,838	1,908,493
C. meats, cs	....	....	1,749	1,139
Pork, brls	....	....	725	650
Lards, lbs	220,000	152,226	1,088,657	1,154,661
Cheese, lbs	390,740	436,281	470,400	555,642
Butter, lbs	643,076	748,943	451,803	548,123
Eggs, cases	4,672	2,661	2,421	952
Hides, lbs	331,221	74,828	222,536	566,952
Wool, lbs	9,620	2,138	53,378	105,056
Lumber, M	3,421	2,285	1,904	2,342
Shingles	578	355	510	261
Hay, tons	372	848	....	42

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The Committee on Rules held a conference with the receivers yesterday in order to arrive at something satisfactory in the way of a commission rule applicable to both branches of the trade. The situation was thoroughly discussed, and considerable headway made in reaching a final conclusion as to the needs of the trade.

"I see no commercial reason for buying wheat," said C. D. Hamill, former President of the board, yesterday. "There may be speculative reasons, but I can see none from a commercial standpoint.

"Here is the situation," said a wheat trader yesterday. "Primary receipts larger than last year and exports less than half; European visible for first of month 5,000,000 bu, and American visible, at all points, 39,000,000 bu larger than last year; Argentine and Australian harvests, with bumper crops already secured and for sale, and the possibility that we shall raise the largest winter wheat crop on record. Against this tremendous array of bearish factors there are occasionally higher continental cables and no demand for wheat."

King of Toledo is enthusiastic on the work of the conference of Boards of Trade held here earlier in the week. In the peculiar jerky style which Bradstreet's figures for exports from July 1, 1899, are 126,846,391 bu, a decrease of 32,180,000 bu. Early cables from Liverpool and France were fractionally higher, but the Argentine shipments probably knock the props from under these markets as well as that of Chicago. Liverpool closed ¼@¾d lower, London ¾d lower, Paris 16@16¼c lower, and Antwerp ¾c lower. Northwestern receipts were 581 cars, compared with 411 last week and 694 the year before. Chicago received 17 cars, compared with 69, while primary receipts as a whole showed an advance again, 548,978 bu, as compared with 507,267 bu, while shipments were 112,948 bu, compared with 186,801 bu last year.

Foreign Buying Rumored.

In spite of the lower Paris cables, some buying of futures for Paris account was rumored, while St. Louis and the Northwest were on the selling side again. The heavy Argentine shipments were not looked upon as disappointing news from that quarter. Rio Janeiro reported the quarantine against Argentina and Montevideo ended, and the total shipments since Jan. 1 amounted to 7,280,000 bu, against 5,800,000 bu last year, an increase of 1,448,000 bu, while the visible supply is 6,256,000 bu, compared with 2,576,000 bu last year. The Argentine shipments continued large, and the Modern Miller states that "the statistical department of the Ministry of Agriculture has published the result of the inquiries made throughout the various districts as to the probable yield of the present harvest, and these tend to show that it will exceed the last one by 50 per cent. The correspondent adds that he believes this estimate rather too optimistic, but says that about 7,000,000 bu exportable surplus was carried over from the previous crop. Kingsland Smith, who spent some years in Argentina and is thoroughly familiar with the situation there, writes from London that there will be comparatively little difficulty in exporting the Argentine crop even if the ports of Rosario and Buenos Ayres should be closed by the plague. There are other good harbors from which the wheat may be exported, though possibly not as promptly as if all ports were free to ship. Traders expect the visible supply report to be a stand-off.

Some of the long holders of corn thought yesterday a favorable opportunity to unload, and Patten and his following dumped on the market a line estimated at from 2 to 3 million bu or more bu. Not all of the previous bulls turned against their former favorite, however. Comstock, Tregellas, and Hutchinson increased their lines, and there was good buying by commission houses on the decline of 2@2½c forced by the previous amount of liquidating. The market for May opened at 35¼@35⅜c, or ⅛c below Thursday's closing price, and sold up in spite of receipts of 1,000 cars, acceptances in the country, larger receipts, and lighter export demand, when the realizing campaign set in, and the market broke down to 34⅝c before the market. It held up well. Commission houses took a great deal of the offerings and more confident talk was heard. There was apparent feeling that the statistical position of the grain is a strong one, even if it should show a further decline before the end of the month. The light clearances of the last few weeks may have glutted the foreign demand temporarily, and if clearances fall off values and prices of futures will probably be affected.

Good Profits Realized.

Some of the corn sold represented a profit of nearly or quite 2c a bu, and the temptation to take what was coming was the more to be resisted. Local receipts were 476 cars, 121 in excess of the estimate, and 570 is the estimate for today. Primary receipts were 809,736 bu, compared to 605,042 bu last year, and shipments were 409,330 bu, compared with 298,911 bu last year. Local receipts were 278,600 bu, compared with 256,200 bu last year. Cash lots were steady. On track and free on board: No. 4, 32c; No. 4 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 3, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 white, 25¾@26¼c; No. 2, 27½@27¾c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 24@24½c; No. 3, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2, 22¾c; No. 2 white, 24@25¾c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular and lower. Cash lots mess pork, $10.90@10.95 regular, $9.70@9.90 old; lard, $5.00@5.05 regular, $5.00@5.10 old; short ribs, $5.90@6.15, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Offerings moderate, demand limited. Pork bbls, 77½@80c; lard tcs, 22½c.

HIGH PROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.23¾.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 372 tons. Track sales include: Choice timothy, $11.75@12.00; No. 1 timothy, $11.00@12.00; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; not graded timothy, $9.00@11.00; choice

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

Death of a Promising Young Artist.

By the death of Alice Kellogg Tyler Chicago has lost one of the most promising of its young artists.

The deceased was one of the first graduates from the Art Institute. After her studies in Paris she made such rapid progress in her art that she soon made a European reputation and attracted attention in the foreign studios and galleries, where her works were great favorites. She also was well known in this country not only by her many gallery exhibits but also by her fine works which were hung in the Art Building of the Columbian Exposition. Her talent was recognized by her admission to membership in the Society of American Artists, she being the only Western woman to secure that honor. Her untimely death has removed an artist of whom Chicago had every reason to be proud.

Poor Excuse for Raising Salaries.

It is always so. That one class of officeholders is well paid is always the reason advanced why another should also be well—or over—paid. Assistant Secretary Spalding gives as excuse for asking an increase in the salary of internal revenue collectors that the collectors of customs are better paid, and that they do not have to work any harder. Why does he not see that the proper remedy would be to reduce the salaries of the customs officials instead of raising those of the internal revenue officers? The duties performed by either are not onerous, nor do they require any special qualifications. Nobody ever heard of a man who found the work hard. Nobody ever heard of a man who was appointed and proved incompetent to fulfill the duties. In fact, everybody knows that they are what are called "snaps." Because the office of Collector of Customs is a better "snap" than that of collector of internal revenue is no reason why a few thousand dollars a year should be added to the salaries of the latter officials.

Woman Suffrage in Iowa.

Iowa woman suffragists are rejoicing that the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments favorably reported the resolution to strike the word "male" from the constitutional requirements for the suffrage. The fact that the report was unanimous makes them believe that the bill stands a good chance of passage. In fact, at the last session of the Legislature it failed by only a narrow margin. This year the suffragists have been conducting an unusually active campaign and expect that the resolution will pass both Houses in spite of the opposition of the anti-suffragists, who have been before the House committee to oppose the wishes of their sisters. Seven anti-suffragists made arguments, while no address was made in favor of the bill. One of the members of the committee said that Mrs. Marguerite Foster's speech against the resolution was the best argument for it, inasmuch as it showed the ability of women to understand and discuss public affairs. The favorable report by the House committee, however, should not make the suffragists unduly jubilant. There must be a popular vote, and there have been a dozen cases where woman suffrage amendments have been defeated on a referendum after receiving the approval of a Legislature.

William Larrabee of Iowa.

The Iowa Legislature paid an unusual compliment to ex-Governor Larrabee on Wednesday. Both branches of the General Assembly adjourned and marched in a body to Mr. Larrabee's office and Lieutenant Governor Milliman informed him that they had come to pay him a tribute of respect upon the conclusion of his duties as a member of the Board of Control.

If ever the people of a State could say "Well done, good and faithful servant," to a man, they can say it to William Larrabee. No man has done more for Iowa and no man has played a more important, although usually unobtrusive, part in making the State what it is today. There are few Iowa statutes of importance that do not owe some feature to him, and his influence has been almost invariably for the good. Men sometimes have spent thirty or more years in the service of the national government, but a record of that kind is rare in the service of the State.

William Larrabee has been almost continuously in the service of Iowa since 1867, when he was elected a Senator. He was such a good Senator that he was regularly reelected for eighteen years, and most of that time he was recognized as the leader of the lawmakers, and carried his district, although it went Democratic on other offices. Many attempts were made to persuade him to be a candidate for Congress, but he refused, preferring to remain within the State. From 1886 to 1890 he was Governor of the State, and one of the best and most popular that Iowa has had. Of recent years he has been the head and practically in control of the excellent Board of Control. The legislation creating it was largely his idea, and its work has been shaped by him.

Advance Candidates.

Probably few persons are aware that there are already two Presidential tickets in the field, but they have been discovered by the Washington Post. One of these is the orthodox Populist, nominated two years ago in Cincinnati, with Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania for President and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota for Vice President. They represent the Middle of the Road Populists. Just how numerous the latter are is not known, but as they are not sufficient to get one vote in the electoral college it is a matter of little consequence. The other ticket is that of the Socialist Labor party, nominated a week or two ago, headed by Job Harter of California for President and Max Hayes of Ohio for Vice President. As the Socialist Labor party is opposed to the ownership of property by any one it follows as a matter of course that its count will not confuse the returns. The sixteen anti-imperialists of Boston undoubtedly will organize soon with a party and nominate Atkinson of Massachusetts and Pettigrew of South Dakota, and when they stand up to be counted will number about seventeen. The Prohibitionists will be next in the field, probably with two tickets, and Mrs. Catt, for form's sake, may call a nominating convention to put the suffragists on record. In that case Mrs. Corbin may take the field just to worry the enemy. There may, indeed, be a dozen or more tickets before the two great parties are ready for the fray. The more the merrier. Politics, like everything else, is getting to be a thing of specialties.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate has passed a gold standard bill. It is not so good a measure as the one sent it by the House. The President's recommendation that greenbacks, when redeemed in gold, shall not be reissued except for gold has been practically ignored by the Senate. Nevertheless, that body has adopted a gold standard measure by a vote of 46 to 29. Less than four years ago it took a House bill to authorize the sale of 3 per cent bonds to maintain the gold reserve and substituted for it by a vote of 43 to 34 a bill for the free coinage of silver. Certainly much progress has been made, though not so much as is desirable.

From the day the President was inaugurated up to the present time he has been alive to the importance of breaking the "endless chain." That's why he has urged Congress again and again to provide that greenbacks, when redeemed in gold, shall not be paid out again except in exchange for that metal. The House is of the same opinion as the President. Some timid Republican Senators are of the opinion that it will not be expedient to concur in the President's recommendation. They are afraid of a charge of being "unfriendly to the greenbacks." The charge would not be a just one, but rather than have it made they insist that the "endless chain" shall not be broken.

The gold reserve has not been drawn on heavily for some time. But it may be in the near future. If the Transvaal war lasts for some time England will need more gold. The United States will be resorted to for a supply, and the easiest, cheapest way of getting it will be by presenting greenbacks for redemption. Banks can refuse to part with their gold holdings to the Bank of England except at a premium. The defenseless Treasury department must hand over its gold when legal tenders are presented for redemption.

But the last word has not been spoken on this subject. The House has declined to concur in the Senate substitute and a conference committee takes the matter in charge. It ought to be able to frame a compromise measure embracing the good points of the Senate and House bills, for which a majority of the members of the Senate will be willing to vote.

The Relief of Kimberley.

Kimberley has been relieved after a siege of 122 days. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has escaped capture, and hence will not be called upon to pay a ransom of $10,000,000, which the Boers said they would exact for his freedom. They might have captured him had they been more venturesome, but at Kimberley, as at Ladysmith, they have shunned attacks on fortifications. They have left that costly business to the British. But while it is known that Kimberley is relieved and that its garrison is safe, nobody knows where General Cronje's army is. He and his men have disappeared, and for all that is known to the contrary have carried off with them the heavy guns with which they have been bombarding Kimberley. General Roberts may find the Boer army confronting him when he moves forward in the direction of Bloemfontein, or he may find it operating on his flanks or in his rear, or it may turn out that General Cronje has thrown his forces against some other British General, to the discomfiture of the latter. The sudden, rapid movements of Stonewall Jackson caused the union Generals acute distress on many occasions, and the Boer soldiers have much of that mobility which distinguished Jackson's troops. The English naturally feel jubilant over the relief of Kimberley and its garrison, but they should not be overjoyful until they know that the Boer army which has been beleaguering the town is not up to some mischief.

MR. GUNTHER'S OFFER.

Still another generous offer has been made, this time to the city, by Alderman Gunther, who declares his readiness to present to the people of Chicago his immense and valuable collection of war relics and historical documents, a small part of which was only recently housed in the Libby Prison, whenever a building suitable for their preservation shall be provided. Mr. Gunther has been making this collection for many years and it is famous not alone in this country but in Europe for its comprehensiveness and great value, not alone as a record of the civil war and the Spanish-American struggle, but for its literary, artistic, musical, and political interest.

The condition named by Mr. Gunther is not an onerous one and his own generosity should be met promptly by the generosity of wealthy citizens. The money necessary to erect a suitable building will be much less than the money value of the collection itself, which is the largest and richest of the kind in this country. His own preference, so far as location is concerned, is for the West Side, though he does not insist upon it. If the West Side people cannot raise the money, then the North or South Side people should do it. Prompt action should be taken to secure the collection by the offer of a fireproof building. It will add another to the many attractive places of popular resort in Chicago and it will hold a conspicuous position among the many local educational institutions. The offer is made in a generous spirit and there should be no delay in accepting it. Chicago never again will have the opportunity to acquire such a valuable historical collection, which, suitably installed, will prove to be one of the most popular attractions of its kind in the country.

High Prices in Paris.

The announcement that the Paris theaters have already increased their prices and that the $3 hotels have announced a $9 rate after the opening of the exposition is a poor advertisement for the fair. If the Parisians are going to double and treble their prices for the fleecing of their visitors it is generous and honorable to announce the fact in advance, but it will not swell the list of guests. It is more than possible that the Paris hotelkeepers and tradesmen are counting their chickens ere they have ceased to be eggs. Prices are more or less a matter of supply and demand in an exposition city as elsewhere, and if the Parisians begin by making it impossible for visitors of moderate means to attend the fair they may be glad to lower their exorbitant schedules before long. So far as Americans are concerned, the immediate effect of the news before mentioned will be to knock in the head all schemes for getting up cheap excursion parties to attend the exposition. The steamship companies as well as the Paris tradesmen have already said enough to indicate that the numerous projects for phenomenally cheap trips to the Paris exposition and back are not to be relied upon.

MR. MACRUM'S BLUNDERS.

It is evident that ex-Consul Macrum made two serious mistakes. One of them was in failing to stay at Pretoria and discharge his important duties there to the best of his ability. He had a fine opportunity to make a name for himself—such an opportunity as rarely falls to the lot of a man holding the comparatively insignificant position of a Consul. No matter what hindrances were thrown in his way, or what obstacles he had to contend with, he should have remained at his post. His notion of traveling all the way from Pretoria to Washington to make a verbal statement of his views concerning the south African question is evidence of his lack of experience and sound judgment.

In the next place, Mr. Macrum seems to have allowed his Boer sympathies to get the better of him to a certain extent. That he should have such sympathies is natural enough. The majority of Americans feel as he does. But at Pretoria he held a position which made it essential that his sympathies should not affect his judgment and should not become public. It was his duty to be absolutely neutral, as befitted the representative of a neutral government, who was also for certain purposes the representative of the British government, even as during the war with Spain a British Consul looked after American interests at Santiago.

The records of the State department reveal one error in Mr. Macrum's statement. He says therein that the Vice Consul, Mr. Van Ameringen, "closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher." But when that person was appointed Vice Consul, eleven years ago, he said in his application that he was born in Holland and was a naturalized citizen of the South African Republic. This being the case, it is not likely that he took the oath of allegiance over again last year.

This is not a serious mistake on Mr. Macrum's part, but it tends to cast discredit on other statements made by him. It will not be safe to put absolute and unqualified faith in them until there has been some preliminary investigation so as to make sure that they are the plain, unvarnished truth.

ARMING THE AFRICAN NATIVES.

Mr. Chamberlain has announced in the House of Commons that if the Boers invade Zululand the natives will be "encouraged and assisted in every way in defending themselves." Taken literally, this means that the British government stands ready to arm the blacks with rifles. A Transvaal force undoubtedly has invaded Zululand for some purpose. Mr. Chamberlain declares that this violates the tacit understanding that the natives were not to be dragged into the war. He says the British will retaliate in kind, and Mr. Balfour says the same thing.

It is to be hoped that these savage assertions are made to warn the Boers rather than with any intention of acting upon them. Americans will be loath to believe that the British government will allow itself under any circumstances to be led into so barbarous a policy as that of arousing or arming the blacks of south Africa. When Mr. Chamberlain talks of it he is playing with fire. The two white races that are now slaughtering each other are surrounded by a million natives who willingly would see both the invaders wiped out. If the British arm one tribe the Boers may arm another and the horrors of the war will soon be intensified tenfold. Nothing can excuse either side in making allies of savages and in making possible a repetition of the horrors of the French and Indian wars in America. Nothing should tempt either side to raise a monster which it cannot control.

If the majority of the blacks have a slight leaning toward the British, that is but one more reason why no such action as Mr. Chamberlain hints at should be taken. If the Boers have invaded Zululand and broken the tacit agreement to make this exclusively a war between Europeans, the temptation to retaliate is naturally strong; but to give way to it would be deplorable. A report that one side has broken the rules of civilized warfare is no valid excuse for the other side to resort to the same savagery. There have been numerous reports to the effect that Boers have fired upon ambulance men. This fact would not justify the British in committing acts of the same kind. No matter what the provocation, the world will never excuse the deliberate arming of the savage blacks in south Africa. For the sake of the British good name it is to be hoped we shall hear nothing more of Mr. Chamberlain's ill-advised suggestion.

FAT PROFITS FOR SUBSIDY MEN.

The Commissioner of Navigation overlooked an important fact when he said that the International Navigation company would receive "only." $2,151,986 a year if the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill passed. That company last year received $485,673 from the government for carrying the mails. This snug sum amounts to 4.85 per cent on a capital of $10,000,000. The work of carrying the mails requires little extra expense or inconvenience. Assuming that the company's regular business merely pays expenses, its stockholders are already in receipt of a steady and reasonable income of nearly 5 per cent. But the concern undoubtedly makes a profit on its regular business. With the half a million which it gets from the government for carrying the mails it is enjoying a degree of prosperity which most businessmen would be glad to share.

To this income of the International Navigation company the people are now asked to add an annual item of "only" $2,151,986 as an absolutely free and unearned gift. In other words, the nation is asked to go down into its pockets and contribute a clear additional profit of over 21½ per cent to the stockholders of the International Navigation company. This, added to the 4.85 per cent already given for carrying the mails, will produce an assured income of more than 26 per cent on an assumed capital of $10,000,000 over and above whatever its regular business may bring. It is an alluring proposition for the interested company—better than a gold mine. It is not strange that the lobbyists are firmly convinced it is a good thing.

Because Great Britain pays the Peninsular and Oriental line $1,600,000 for carrying British commerce into remote Asiatic ports, the American Commissioner of Navigation thinks the International Navigation company should be paid a bonus of over $2,000,000 for continuing to send its vessels back and forth across the Atlantic. While we now pay the American line $485,673, the British government pays the Cunard company only $183,597 for carrying twice the weight of letter mail and one and one-third times the weight of newspaper mail handled by the American company. The logic of the subsidy advocates seems to be that, since we pay from three to five times as much as the English for carrying the mails, the nation should be mulcted on the same scale upon a freight subsidy basis—all for the benefit of the present beneficiaries. The logic is of a kind to appeal to the stockholders of the International Navigation company, the Standard Oil company, and the Pennsylvania railway company, but Congressmen will find difficulty in making their constituents see the matter in the same light as the persons who are aided by the lively expectation of a 26 per cent dividend.

MISS ANTHONY'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Miss Susan B. Anthony's 80th birthday was fittingly celebrated by her suffragist friends and others on Thursday last. There were many tears shed upon the occasion by the participants, "for men must work and women must weep," and Miss Anthony herself indulged in a few, though it is apparent they were tears of joy rather than of sadness. In any event, it was a joyous time for her, and it is cheering to note that the good old lady was the best dressed and the most distinguished in appearance of all the elegantly attired persons in attendance.

In so large a gathering of representative women it is also cheering to observe that the two most interesting events of the occasion were contributed by men. One of these was the performance of a violin number by Joseph H. Douglass, grandson of Frederick Douglass, who presented the first resolution in a suffrage convention for the enfranchisement of woman. The other was a song by the veteran, John Hutchinson, the only survivor of the famous Hutchinson family, whose songs did such important work in preparing the way for the emancipation of the slave. Their musical tributes to the retiring President of the National Woman's Suffrage association were touching and in fit keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

Miss Anthony recently has made two significant utterances. In a somewhat pathetic vein she remarked the other day that, although she had labored for women for fifty years, she had no more rights now than she had when she began. On her birthday, however, she took a more cheerful view of the situation and said: "I think my life has not been wasted. I hope I have proved that an old maid can be useful and happy." How many as they turn the 80th corner, maids or matrons, bachelors or benedicts, looking back over a long life, can boast a more desirable outcome of it all than usefulness and happiness? Surely in this case this distinguished "old maid" deserved the bridal roses which the eighty children scattered before her chair, for her long life has been wedded to faith in her work, industry in its performance, courage in the face of ridicule and gibe, unselfishness in every endeavor, self-poise in the most adverse fortune, usefulness, and final honor. THE TRIBUNE may not agree with all of Miss Anthony's doctrines, but it congratulates her and wishes for her many happy returns of the day.

THE CASTELLANE-RODAYS AFFAIR.

Count Boni de Castellane, after adding to the gayety of the United States and incidentally increasing his own gayety, is now "sailing the ocean blue" with the Countess on their way to France. It is intimated in a dispatch from New York that the Count succeeded in securing a loan from the Gould family amounting to more than a million dollars. In Paris, however, according to the latest number of London Truth, the Countess sold a sixth of her invested stock to her brother Edwin and will return to Paris with $2,500,000, which is enough to pay all outstanding debts, to buy a château upon which she had set her heart, and to complete and decorate "the Grande Trianon."

For the time being, whichever story be true, the Castellanes will have smooth financial sailing again and the angry creditors will withdraw their suits. But a million or two and a half million will not last long in such extravagant hands as those of Count Boni de Castellane. His financial future, however, is not so interesting as the events of the immediate future, when the Count shall have met M. Rodays, editor of Figaro. Thousands of miles apart the two gentlemen have breathed fire and slaughter against each other. The Count has intimated that upon his return he means to slap M. Rodays in the face. M. Rodays in reply intimates that after he has been slapped he intends to kill Count Boni for being ungentlemanly. M. Rodays, indeed, has been preparing to meet the son by making faces daily at the father. The father retorts by making faces at M. Rodays and then both pass on haughtily. If the Count and M. Rodays, however, make good their threats Paris will be convulsed with frenzy as it has not been since the Dreyfus affair. The Parisians will immediately organize into Castellane and Rodays mobs and many café windows may be broken. It is safer to assume, however, that the Castellane-Rodays affair will pass off without serious results. The late Emory Storrs used to say that when two Parisians were furiously enraged with each other they fortified themselves for the struggle with a dentifrice. When they met each man danced up and down and pulled his own hair, and thus they obtained satisfaction. It is possible, therefore, that the affair may end with a pas de deux of this sort, after which M. Rodays will remount his tripod and M. de Castellane will promptly begin dissipating his million or two and a half millions, as the case may be.

JOLIET AND CHEAP POWER.

When the project of generating electrical power at Niagara Falls was first mooted much was said about the transmission of power to cities in the western part of New York, to be employed for different purposes. It was said that probably the boats on the Erie Canal would be run by Niagara power. But these expectations of the distant transmission of electrical power have not been realized. The present output is about 65,000 horse-power, and it is all consumed in the immediately adjacent territory. The plant extensions now in progress will double the above figures, but there will be a local demand for all the power that can be furnished.

Cheap power is what many manufacturing industries need the most. There is a company doing business at Niagara Falls now which built a plant in Virginia so as to be near an important ingredient in its product and save on freight rates. But the cost of power was so great that the company lost $50,000. It removed to Niagara Falls and last year made $50,000. It had to pay higher freight rates on one particular article, but it got power on much cheaper terms. Where electrical power is transmitted any distance there is considerable waste, and hence consumers have to be charged more. The cheapness of the power immediately at Niagara Falls has been the cause of an actual plant investment there, exclusive of power companies, of a million and a half dollars in three years, and plans for extensions, improvements, and new investments are being considered.

In view of what is happening at Niagara Falls, the citizens of Joliet are justified in taking a roseate view of the future of that already thriving city. The prediction is made that it is destined to be the second city in Illinois in point of population and the fifteenth in the United States. The first part of the prediction is reasonable enough. When the water power created by the drainage channel is made available there will be at least 50,000 horse-power at the service of manufacturers at reasonable rates. Coal is cheap at Joliet, but electricity will be cheaper, and hence the manufacturers will go there and a rapid increase in population will follow.

If the drainage channel were as serviceable for purposes of navigation between Lockport and Joliet as it is between Lockport and Chicago, Joliet would be a great gainer. Its manufacturers would not have to pay so high freight rates on some of their raw materials. They would be able to ship some of their finished products to market at lower rates. The work the Joliet people wish to see done between their city and Lockport is something the Drainage Trustees cannot be expected to look after, and it may be some time before it is done, but there is no reason why a part of the new water power at Joliet should not be utilized within a comparatively short time, to the immediate advantage of the manufacturing city on the Desplaines.

On his arrival in Paris the Count de Castellane will hunt up Editor de Rodays and proceed to break his bones. After which he will sue him for certain other bones to add to his collection, which needs restocking.

Spring styles for flats are to be somewhat higher and a trifle narrower.

Among the distinguished persons at Mrs. Langtry de Bathe's tea in New York City last Tuesday evening was Mr. Hogg of Texas. There is no political significance in this. He was there simply to show that he could afford it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

"I don't know who you are, and it isn't any of my business, but I am willing to bet a gallon of sorghum molasses you're either a delegate to the anti-trust conference or you are helping to pad out the audience."

"You're right about one thing, anyhow. It isn't any of your business!"

"I'm right about another thing, too. You don't live here, but you come to this town often enough to know something about this street car transfer system."

"How do you know I don't live here?"

"It is written in every hair of your whiskers, every wrinkle in your clothes, and every glance of your eye."

"O, it is!"

"It is. How do I know you understand something about the transfer system? Because I see you are traveling on a transfer check. You knew this is a crosstown line. I got on this car at the same crossing where you did, a block and a half back."

"O—you—did!"

"I did. You'd like to know, maybe, how I can tell you're either an anti-trust delegate or an anti-trust rooter?"

"I don't care a darn how you know."

"I am going to tell you, all the same. I saw you buy that transfer from one of these dirty-nosed boys who climb in the cars whenever they stop at a cross-town line and yell o t, 'Transfers you ain't going to use!' I saw you pay him two cents for it."

"Who the devil cares what you saw? You mind your own business!"

"Yes, sir. You'll be sorry you paid him two cents when I tell you he would have sold it for a cent if you had jewed him down a little. You are only three cents ahead, and you might have been four cents to the good just as well."

"I haven't heard anybody asking you to stick your meddlesome nose into my affairs. Suppose you just—"

"Certainly. Certainly. That's all right. If you hadn't been a trust-buster you would have denied the charge when I said you were one. That explains things further. With a little observation an average judge of human nature can size up a man pretty well when he sees him. Now you're not the only fellow, you know, who buys transfers from these dishonest little hoodlums. There are plenty of others. If you had been a passenger on the down-town line you would have asked the conductor for a transfer and given it to one of the boys. That's one way—"

"I wish you'd talk to the car stove awhile. I'm tired."

"You ought not to be tired. You've got a good seat, and there are plenty of persons standing up. I was going to say that's one way to beat a street car company—a soulless corporation that gives you a thirteen-mile ride for five cents, with privilege of transfer at a dozen points on the line. You can take a stopover for an hour, if you want it, when you make a transfer. Beat the street car company if you can, for all means. It's a corporation. Therefore it's a trust. Knock it. Kill it. Beat it out of every cent you can. O, I like to look at such men as you! You're the real trust-killers—you are! Get up and howl for Jerry Simpson, and Ignatius Donnelly, and Sister Gougar, and buy your street car rides from juvenile deadbeats—"

"Say, I'd like to give you just one smash—"

"Yes, but I wouldn't do it. Take my advice and don't do it. I wish I owned some stock in this road—just enough to entitle me to the privilege of throwing you out of this car and landing you head first in a snow drift. Do you know what such featherheads as you are doing? You are driving these soulless corporations into taking steps either to abolish the transfer privilege or load it up with restrictions so that a passenger will have to show satisfactory proof or make an affidavit he got his transfer check honestly. Such chaps as you, sir, are making trouble for decent, respectable people who are willing to pay for what they—"

"Say, I've heard you talk all I want to. You're an infernal, meddling, grasshopper-legged old—"

"I'm more than that. I'm a despicable old villain, but I am going to make it interesting for you when you try to pass that fraudulent transfer on the conductor. The car is crowded or he would have got around to you sooner, but he's coming now, and—"

"What are you going to do, you thundering old—"

"I'm going to make it cost you seven cents to take this ride, you cheap, second-hand edition of Russell Sage. You'll give up a nickel of good money or get off the car. If the conductor needs any help I'll help him. Say, conductor, here's a passenger who—O, you weaken, do you? That's right. You're not quite the fool you look. You know enough to get out of the way when a house is going to fall on you. That's right. That's right. Hand him your nickel. So! Well, that's all I got on this car for. I hadn't anything in particular to do, and when I saw you buy that transfer I thought I'd follow you up and see you undertake to pass it. This is the crossing where I get off, and if ever we meet again I think we'll know each other. I am down on trusts, too, but I am not a professional trust crusher. Good-by."

Practicing on Him.

"How does it happen," asked the customer, with gratified surprise, as he got out of the chair, "that my hair isn't harsh and dry, that it is not all coming out, and doesn't need singeing?"

"I haven't got as far along as that," replied the barber at chair No. 7, handing him a 25-cent check. "I'm the apprentice."

PERSONALS.

Fletcher, the famous Oxford oarsman, has volunteered for service in south Africa.

James Walker of Wilmington, N. C., will make a present to his city of a hospital to cost $30,000.

Within three years William Jennings Bryan has traveled nearly 100,000 miles for the purpose of speech-making.

Emperor William has presented to the Duke of Connaught's Prussian Ziethen Hussars a reproduction of the Dutch flag captured by the regiment many years ago from a Dutch frigate.

"It has been announced," says St. James Budget, "that the Generals in south Africa are to be sent clippings from all newspapers criticising them. 'Anything abusive' was Lord Randolph Churchill's direction to the press clipping agencies."

Conan Doyle says a monument the size of St. Paul's Cathedral should be built by the English to President Kruger, inscribed with this: "To the memory of the man who federated the British Empire, and made the British Columbian feel that he was blood-brother with the Queenslander."

Why Not the Welland?

While the Hon. John Hay was getting from Great Britain all that he asked, why did he not procure the neutralization in time of war as in time of peace of the important little waterway known as the Welland Canal? Why did he not persuade Great Britain to join with us in guaranteeing that the Welland Canal shall be open to the warships of England's enemy in time of war to which England is a party? It is true that the Welland Canal is in one sense a part of Great Britain's coast line. So will the American isthmian canal be part of ours.—New York Sun.

Precedent.

First Senator—"It seems this new member paid $500,000 for his seat! It would be a dangerous precedent to accept his credentials!"

Second Senator—"Decidedly! We cannot afford to countenance any such extortionate price as that!"—Detroit Journal.

As an Evidence of Friendship.

Merely to show his friendship for us John Bull will agree to use an isthmian canal if we will build it.—Omaha World-Herald.

May Be a Bad Bargain.

If W. A. Clark should be expelled from the United States Senate his reputation as a sagacious investor would be seriously damaged.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

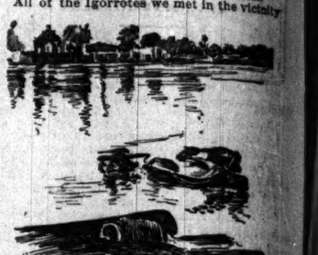
AGUINALDO IN THE IGORROTE COUNTRY.

After the insurgent General Conception had surrendered to Major March at Cayen and had been sent back to Cervantes in charge of five scouts the weary column began to prepare to follow the trail of Aguinaldo farther up into the mountains.

The Presidenta told us that it was five hours' journey from Cayen to Bagnan, the first town of importance on the way to Bontoc. But what would be a five hours' journey for a stripped and trained Igorrote would probably take twice as much time for tired, footsore soldiers carrying rifles, cartridges, and heavy blanket rolls. So Major March decided that we would rest in Bagnan that night and go on to Bontoc the next day.

We were about ready to march up the trail out of Cayen when Keene, a war correspondent, appeared at the head of a procession of Igorrotes. There were four in the procession. One of them, lightly attired in a white shirt, marched proudly along carrying Keene's canteen. The next Igorrote, who wore a breechcloth and a small straw hat, carried a haversack. The third one had Keene's rations for two days, consisting of two quarts of boiled rice and five cigars. The fourth Igorrote carried nothing. He was to be Keene's "man." It was his duty to follow along behind and hold Keene's horses during the halts on the march. It was also his mission to prod his employer's horse when it went too slow, Keene declaring that he had contracted paralysis in his right arm from overexercising that useful member in constantly chastising his faithful steed.

Keene and his cavalcade made an imposing appearance. Major March sent his compliments over to Keene and asked him if he and his command wished to take the right or left wing of the column, or whether they would act as reserves. Keene announced that the Igorrotes who appeared in his train were cazadores who made a business of carrying luggage for travelers through the mountains. For their services they received



"WATER BUFFALO SWIMMING A RIVER AT SUNSET."

a chain to the ear is the one thing needful for an Igorrote. They almost invariably had a blanket, a great many had shirts, some had coats, a few had hats, and all of them who appeared in society wore a garment about the loins, but, without exception, every man had the little pipe chained to his ear.

The pipes belonging to the Presidentas and leading citizens were of highly polished brass, trimmed with beaten gold, while the pipes of the other Igorrotes varied in value according to the wealth of the individual.

All of the Igorrotes we met in the vicinity

"THE CARIBU, THE CARIBU, WITHOUT HIM WE WOULD NEVER DO."—FROM A FILIPINO ARMY SONG.

the large and princely salary of seven cents Mexican a day.

Keene had, upon learning this intelligence, attempted to charter the entire village, but finally compromised by taking four to accompany him to Bagnan. With the American's recklessness of expense he told the astonished cazadores that he would give them, not the beggarly seven cents they had been accustomed to receive, but ten cents. The ten cents was to be in Mexican currency, of course, which is equal to five cents in our money. As soon as the word went round about the cheapness of labor at Cayen there was a rush made by the entire column for cazadores. Each man vied with the others in securing an imposing cavalcade of Igorrotes to carry their few belongings.

The soldiers hired them for two or three cigar stubs and a few tags off plug tobacco.

"THE CHURCHES ALL LOOK LIKE THIS."

The Major hired a dozen or more to carry our rice, even the Chinos, who always toiled along at the end of the column bent down under the weight of the rice and company accouterments, turned capitalists and haughtily employed Igorrotes to carry their packs.

When Major March finally looked back from a high point on the trail to wait for the coming up of his little column of 100 men he was startled to find that he was in command of quite a large sized army.

The trail led, steep and winding, up the mountain side. Bagnan is over 8,000 feet above the sea level, and perhaps 2,000 feet above Cayen. In some places the trail seemed to rise at an angle of forty-five degrees. Some of the men crawled up on all fours, and the ponies scrambled and sprawled and threatened every instant to roll back down the trail and carry everybody behind off the cliff and down into the valley, several hundred feet below.

At noon there was a halt for dinner. We encamped on a horseshoe curve, which the trail made at the head of a long narrow valley. Water clear and pure and as cold as ice burst from the cliffs overhead and ran in a little brook across the trail. The men cooked rice and coffee while the Igorrotes squatted out on the rocks and gnawed raw bones that they had secured from the soldiers in Cayen the day before, when a cow was killed for meat.

At 1 o'clock we took up the march again and after some scrambling up steep inclines in the trail we reached the top of the ridge. From there on to Bagnan the trail was almost level, and at times as wide and smooth as an avenue. Great pine trees grew on the mountain slopes, and the balmy odor of the piny woods was sweet in the air. Rich, velvety grass covered the ground, and every few hundred yards clear cold water bubbled from the ground.

We had before decided that the mountains were much like the southern Alleghanies, and certainly the country lying about Bagnan looked to us more like Northern Georgia than it did like Luzon.

We were met suddenly by a delegation of citizens from Bagnan, who had come to escort us to their city. The prominent citizens of Bagnan were extremely simple in their dress and deportment, but their greeting was enthusiastic. When they found that we had money and intended to buy as many things in Bagnan as they would sell the greeting was almost effusive. The town band of Bagnan marched in front of the procession. They carried rocks in their hands, which they beat together, dancing to the accompaniment of the music.

The Presidenta of Bagnan walked in front. He was imposing in an old fashion spike-tailed full dress coat, which he wore with the grace and jauntiness of a man of the world. He did not care to wear his coat out by keeping it on all the time, so he would roll it up and carry it tucked under his arm. But whenever the Major or any of the officers spoke to him he would hastily bundle into his coat, and thus elaborately attired would assume a look of fierce importance and be ready to assert his authority.

He carried a silver-handled cane, as did all of the Igorrotes who could afford the luxury. This cane was his emblem of authority, which, for some reason we could not learn, Aguinaldo had broken when he had passed through the town a few days before. Of course Aguinaldo by this act had meant to depose the Presidenta, but the Presidenta, as soon as Aguinaldo was gone, restored himself to office by simply tying the broken parts of his cane together. The Presidenta in addition to his coat and breechcloth wore a small pipe with a brass bowl, which was attached by a tiny gold chain to his left ear. A little pipe with small bands and only gain courage when in large numbers. Some four or five of the bravest warriors who had come out from Bagnan almost threw themselves over the cliff at the sudden appearance of one of our Chinamen carrying the only three cans of salmon that we had in the commissary. We could not discover the reason of the wild panic of the warlike Igorrotes at first, but after we had succeeded in regaining their confidence we found that these Igorrotes had been among the 300 or 400 who had gone down into the Tagal territory last February a year ago and entered Aguinaldo's army.

The Tagals sent envoys into the mountains, who, after a great deal of work, had drummed up three or four companies of Igorrotes. They were assured by the Tagals that the Americans also fought with bows and arrows and would run readily. The Tagals thought the appearance of the Igorrotes might terrify the Americans and probably hoped that their wild mountain brethren would, after a few experiences, develop courage enough to make some kind of a fight even against troops armed with rifles. The Igorrotes were drilled in Caloocan and went forth to battle.

They gave savage whoops and howls and fired a volley of poisoned arrows into the air. They were delighted with their success and started forward to drive the Americans into the sea. At about that moment four, three and two-tenths inch cannon opened on the same moment on the Igorrotes and the shrapnel was sent shrieking and screaming over their heads. The Igorrotes never stopped to see what the trouble was. They simply stampeded and ran yelling towards the north. It is believed that some of these never stopped running until they got to the safety of their mountain caves. It was the impression among them that the Americans had fired tin cans at them, and when they saw the cans of salmon they expected a shrapnel fire immediately.

We marched on along the wide level trail. Some of the soldiers looked for gold mines and three or four selected sites for mountains and summer hotels, which they intended to erect as soon as the war was over and the Americans fully occupied the islands.

The afternoon was favorable for day dreaming. The soft, cool air blew gently through the trees, the tall pines nodded gravely in the breeze, the clouds sometimes rolled at our feet.

Way down, hundreds of feet below us, the green valleys stretched away for miles in the distance. The splashing of the mountain streams over tiny waterfalls was in our ears, the odor of the pines, fresh and sweet, we drew in with every breath. It was a day to dream, to saunter idly along the trail and to pick flowers. The insurgent who could have had the heart to fire on us that beautiful afternoon would have been mean enough to shoot at a Sunday school picnic or a fresh-air excursion of street urchins. So the expedition moved slowly and easily along the trail to Bagnan, while the afternoon sun tipped all the high peaks with golden light and the soft gray haze crept down the mountain side and it was evening.

R. H. LYNDE.

Manila, P. I.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR NOTES.

The Spanish government will send a military attaché to accompany the Boer forces.

Contracts have been placed at Sheffield and Birmingham for 170,000 tablespoons for the army.

The Dynamite company of Pretoria will hold a meeting Feb. 27 to increase its capital to $4,500,000.

Over 150 members of the metropolitan police have received notice to join their old regiments in south Africa.

A large consignment of folding armchairs will be sent to the front for the use of British officers. Each officer pays for his own chair.

During one of the late bombardments at Ladysmith Archdeacon Barker picked up a Boer shell which was on the point of exploding and dropped it into a tub of water.

The convocation

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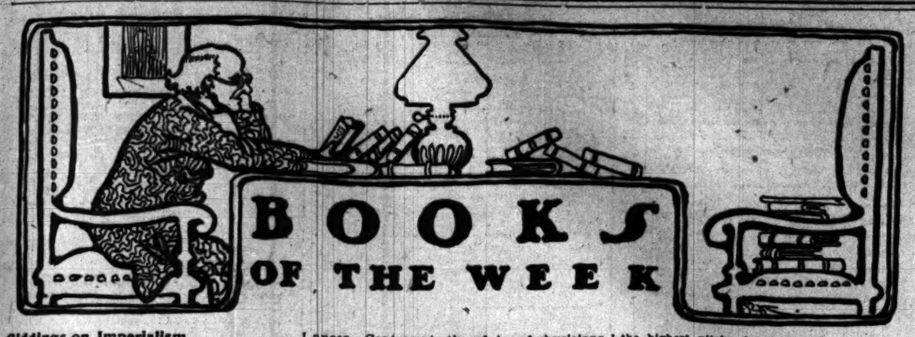

Giddings on Imperialism.

"Democracy and Empire." By Franklin Henry Giddings. The Macmillan company.

"MY studies of theoretical sociology long ago led me to believe that the combination of small states into larger political aggregates must continue until all the semi-civilized, barbarian, and savage communities of the world are brought under the protection of the larger civilized nations. I became convinced also that the future of civilization will depend largely, and perhaps chiefly, upon the predominant influence of either the English-speaking people of the world or of the Russian empire, according as one or the other of these two gigantic powers wins the advantage in the international struggle for existence. At the same time I remained convinced that the democratic tendencies of the nineteenth century are not likely to be checked or thwarted in our own or in future generations. Democracy and empire, paradoxical as such a relationship seems, are really only correlative aspects of the evolution of mankind."

Such are the opening sentences of Professor Giddings' thoughtful work on "Democracy and Empire." It is not a volume for light reading, but it is one that cannot fail to command attention and to exercise a considerable influence.

Some of the chapters in this book have appeared in periodicals and others have been delivered as addresses. This produces a lack of unity in style, which is to be regretted; but the papers are all logically related parts of a whole. A definite thesis is stated in the first and a definite conclusion reached in the last. The work as a whole is the most profound and closely reasoned defense of territorial expansion that has yet appeared. It goes deep into the psychological and evolutionary reasons that underlie all race movements, reasoning to conclusions that controvert not only those of the anti-expansionists but also those of Lecky and Lilly as regards democracy.

Professor Giddings calls attention to the fact that in our day we are witnessing the simultaneous development of both democracy and empire. He lays down the thesis that a modern empire can continue growing in size and can yet become more democratic from decade to decade, "on the one inviolable condition that as it lengthens the reach of government it must curtail the functions of government."

He shows that the spirit of brotherhood increases in scope only as nations increase in extent. He traces the historic growth of the two from the ancient days when sons of the same mother were the only ones who would help each other, while all others were their enemies. From that day to this there have been the two conflicting standards—that of non-resistance and that of war. Only as tribes grew into leagues, and leagues into nations, and nations into empires, has the number of a man's friends increased and that of his deadly enemies decreased. And practically all this integration was accomplished by war.

While evolution continues, the author believes, the two standards are inevitable, and we must try as best we can to reconcile them. As long as coördination is still imperfect we must at one time be hostile, at another benevolent. To surrender wholly to either standard would be to fall into brutality on the one hand or into effeminate degeneracy on the other. The Nietzsches would go to one extreme, the Tolstois to another. Mr. Giddings concludes:

Unless the whole course of history is meaningless for the future, there is to be cessation of war until vast empires embrace all nations. Whether in such empires compassion will coexist with overpowering might, or whether the suppression of conflict among component parts will be followed by a hopeless race deterioration, will depend upon the character of prevailing political systems. If they are highly centralized, if they stamp out local liberty, suppress individual initiative, and establish socialism, they will end in degeneration. But if, in all matters except that general loyalty to a common destiny, to a common standard or conduct, and to liberty, which is the one thing necessary for imperial unity, they tolerate ethnic and local differences and protect individual freedom—if, in short, they are democratic empires—there will be struggle and competition enough to insure the continuation of natural selection.

Only when the democratic empire has compassed the uttermost parts of the world will there be that perfect understanding among men which is necessary for the growth of moral kinship. Only in the spiritual brotherhood of that secular republic, created not by blood and iron not less than by thought and love, will the kingdom of heaven be established on the earth.

Professor Giddings holds that antagonism to the retention of the Philippine Islands "is probably as futile a opposition to the trade wind or the storm." He makes an amusing and effective retort to the scoldings of the anti-expansionists when he says: "It seems never to have occurred to these gentlemen that if we are, as they say, a nation of jingoes, bullies, and sensation lovers, it is waste of breath to talk about what might have been if we had all been reasonable, long-suffering, diplomatic, and peace-loving."

The author goes on to analyze the American mind and to declare that the charges just quoted are really the caricature of an underlying truth. The spirit for large undertakings and deeds of risk—the adventurous spirit that has tamed the American wilderness and made us the richest nation in the world—has long been seeking an outlet. "The Cuban situation gave the American people the first apparently decent excuse for fighting that had been vouchsafed them since the civil war." The peculiar combination of sympathy, conviction, and love of dangerous enterprise was such as to make war inevitable for any nation of our ideas and character. The retention of the Philippines is inevitable for the same cause. The islands are rightfully ours, and it is not in us to give them up. Mr. Giddings regards the whole matter as but a step in the great race consolidation which the laws of evolution are inexorably producing. The future will be all right, because the movement is in accordance with a beneficent natural law. But for the immediate future the author is far from optimistic:

It would be childish to ignore the great probability that for many years to come the government of any island territories that we may annex will be corrupt, and perhaps even more scandalous than anything that we have hitherto known within our present boundaries. We cannot expect that civil service reformers will be permitted to dictate appointments, or that pure statesmanship will frame legislation and administrative policies. Indeed, there is every reason to expect that politital adventurers of the most disreputable sort will find such opportunities as they have not enjoyed since the days of reconstruction in the South. Corruption and scandals, then, we may expect; but is this all that we may look for?

Outlying possessions will compel us, as nothing hitherto has done, to respect the opinions, the manners, and the interests of other nations. They will continually involve us in complications from which we can hope to escape unscathed only by the utmost exercise of tact and knowledge. They will enforce the steady improvement of our diplomatic and consular service. Is it, then, fanciful to assume that our new possessions will, in the long run, effectively demand appointments of the same high character?

However inevitable expansion may be, few will be willing to believe with Professor Giddings that it must of necessity come by way of an era of scandal and corruption. Be that as it may, however, the volume is one of rare thoughtfulness and insight. It is a calm and penetrating study of the trend of civilization, and of our part in it, as seen in the light of history and of evolutionary philosophy.

A Plea for Simple Foods.

"Muscle, Brain, and Diet." By Eustace H. Miles. The Macmillan company.

Vegetarians have certainly won a valuable ally in Mr. Miles, whose personal experiences as a non-meat eater receive added weight from the fact that he is an amateur tennis champion, a coacher of students, and a writer of books. A few years ago Mr. Miles was threatened with Bright's disease and suffered much from insomnia and other disturbances. Contrary to the advice of physicians and friends he put himself upon a simple fleshless diet and since then he has won more medals, coached more pupils, and written more books than ever before. More than this, he is a saner, sounder, and happier man than he ever had been, and it is because of these facts that he has chosen to give his experiences to the world. He does not claim to have made any new discoveries or to have perfected any method, but he only knows that in his own case, by adopting his present diet, he has saved both time and money and has gained in charity and good will to the world at large. Of fatigue, depression, and other distressing symptoms he writes:

"I find that they are almost entirely in proportion to the errors of food, and not in proportion to the work done. In other words, it is far less tiring for me to do twelve hours a day of the most severe brain work while eating the proper kinds and amounts of fleshless foods than to do two hours a day while eating flesh with my meals."

What these proper foods are the author proceeds to tell at length, though he is bound to confess that even among vegetarians what is one man's vegetable is another man's poison. He acknowledges the great obstacles of custom and habit that stand in the way of the would-be vegetarian, but he answers all objections, discusses all difficulties, and enumerates all the advantages.

All hygienists would not accept many of the articles in Mr. Miles' ideal dietaries, but the author declares that he is constantly progressing in his theories. Of course the chief value of the book lies in its personal note, in the record of actual experience, and in the author's own enthusiasm. Vegetarians have good cause to hail Mr. Miles' volume with rejoicing, for it is an excellent presentation of their peculiar tenets.

Schouler's and Rhodes' Histories.

"History of the Civil War, 1861-'65." Being Vol. VI. of "History of the United States of America Under the Constitution." By James Schouler. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." By James Ford Rhodes. Vol. IV.: 1862-1864. Harper & Brothers.

The sixth and concluding volume of James Schouler's "History of the United States" appears after an interval of eight years and covers the memorable period of the civil war and President Lincoln's administration. Like the preceding volumes it shows careful research, a concise style, and a conservative judgment. The author is to be congratulated in having reached the goal proposed in his historical labors. That he has written "with a constant purpose to be just and truthful" is evident on almost every page, and to secure this desideratum many opportunities to be showy and brilliant have been disregarded.

That the author has always been equally attentive to his style is not so evident. There are frequent sentences that indicate either peculiar notions of grammar and construction or the absence of exact proofreading, probably the latter. These, however, are minor blemishes. In the matter of perspective and artistic arrangement of materials furnishing a natural climax, the author is also somewhat open to criticism. It strikes the reader oddly, for instance, to begin the history of the great events chronicled in this volume by a dissertation on Lincoln's colossal greatness and comprehension of his task. A more skillful historian would have detailed events in such a way as to have led to this conclusion, but would scarcely have stated it at the outset.

The opening chapters, descriptive of the momentous events of the beginning of the rebellion, are strikingly drawn. Especially good is the account of the demonstration in Charleston on the surrender of Fort Sumter and the awakening of the North by the same historic event.

In his account of the conduct of the war Mr. Schouler's view of McClellan is much the same as that of Ropes and Rhodes, and of practically all the more authoritative historians. The magnetism of the man, his ability as an organizer, his fatal defects of overcaution and of overestimating his opponent's forces, and the undeniable hold he had upon the army of which he was the first love, are well set forth by both Schouler and Rhodes. As both also state, McClellan suffers in reviewing his campaigns because of the fact that he did not do what Frederick the Great or Napoleon or Grant or Sherman would have done in similar circumstances, but this is not an altogether just way in which to measure his achievements. Grant, for instance, unlike McClellan, was not called suddenly to supreme command, with but little previous experience. He gradually learned his resources by trial, and when at last he was placed at the head of the army of the Potomac he came with the prestige of victory, which, though at fearful cost of life, he stubbornly maintained.

The author's tribute to Lee is worthy of quotation:

Time proved him, on the whole, the ablest General who fought on the Southern side, with somewhat of those attributes that made Washington peerless. He had early displayed military ripened. After his dignified surrender had closed the war he took up private pursuits, betraying neither bitterness nor discomposure; but whatever the feelings he veiled from the world at the rest of his life, we may doubt whether his conscience was clear. He saw Virginia forever sundered through this experiment of secession. He saw his native soil drenched with fraternal blood, which he was not guiltless of shedding. He saw his Arlington home converted into a national cemetery, now the hallowed ground for thousands of brave soldiers who fought against him. Today, from the pillared porch of that stately mansion where his sinister resolve was taken, one sees across the blue Potomac and against the background of a blue sky the great white obelisk, reared to commemorate the nation's chief founder, which points its marble finger like a warning against placing the dignity of any State above that of the nation.

Mr. Rhodes' volume, dealing with only a part of the war—from the siege of Yorktown by McClellan in 1862 to Sheridan's brilliant victory at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864—has the disadvantage that the reader, to get the author's full point of view, must have read the preceding volume, and, after reading the present, must wait for the concluding account of the war. The period it covers, however, is the central one of the war, and therefore is of great interest, even though lacking the element of finality. Mr. Rhodes follows military movements more in detail than Schouler, and accordingly with a clearer grasp of movements and strategy, though in part this may be due to the greater latitude he gives himself, the former historian aiming to give in one volume a clear, succinct account of the whole war. Mr. Rhodes' chief fault, perhaps, lies in a tendency to pick up and imbed in his narrative striking and picturesque details that do not always conduce to an impression of impartiality or of unity, though undeniably they add to the interest of his pages. It looks odd, for instance, to find in the body of a history rather than in a foot note Dana's description of his first meeting with Grant at Willard's Hotel in Washington. Many similar instances might be cited.

The concluding portion of Mr. Rhodes' volume, dealing with Grant's campaign in the East, is admirably written and gives promise of a brilliant close to this history, dealing especially with the issues from which the war arose and the settling of those issues by the arbitrament of the sword. As an instance of the author's descriptive powers, this paragraph, showing Grant's determination to advance after the terrible fighting of the two days in the Wilderness, may be given:

May 7 neither General showed a disposition to attack. Grant decided to continue the movement by the left, and march by night to Spotsylvania Courthouse. His army started without knowing whether or not it had been beaten, but aware of the great slaughter; and when they came to the parting of the ways the question in all minds arose, Would the orders be to turn northward and recross the river? The columns filed to the right, the faces of the men were set towards Richmond, and Grant, in their estimation, was exalted. The soldiers sang and stepped forward with elastic tread. The spirits of men and officers are as the highest pitch of animation" was the word which Dana sent Stanton. Grant rode by, and in spite of the darkness was recognized. The men burst out into cheers, swung their hats, clapped their hands, threw up their arms, and greeted their General as a comrade. They were glad he was leading them onward to Richmond instead of ordering them to fall back to the camp which they had just abandoned.

Mr. Rhodes' volume is rendered more valuable by four pocket maps and several others facing the text. Each of the volumes has an exhaustive index, thus making them complete in themselves.

Montaigne on Education.

"The Education of Children." By Montaigne. Translated by L. E. Rector. Edited by William T. Harris. D. Appleton & Co.

Montaigne's work needs no recommendation beyond the author's name, and if it did the fact that it is edited by William T. Harris would be sufficient proof of its merit. Some American educator has said that the ideas set forth by Montaigne are thousands of years old, and points to instances in the writings of the Persians and Hindoos; but that criticism Montaigne himself disarms when he says: "Truth and reason are common to all and belong no more to him that spoke them first than to him who shall speak them hereafter. It is no more according to Plato's idea than to mine, since both he and I understand and see alike."

Reading this book convinces one that Montaigne was far ahead of the time in which he lived. Even today the best educators may profit from a careful reading of his essays. The most striking example of his advanced ideas is his clear statement of the fact that learning is but a means to an end, that end being an understanding of one's relation to one's environment. His method was to "learn by doing," and knowledge that could not be applied was worse than ignorance. Pedantry was his chief aversion. It is better to be stupid, he said, than a pedant. Even now we have not caught up with some of his ideas. He lays great stress upon the selection of the teacher, saying he would prefer good judgment, civil manner, and modest behavior to bare and mere literal learning.

In the introduction Montaigne's idea is stated in a nutshell:

"Educate not men only, but a man; educate not by pouring in, or even by drawing out; surround him with conditions favorable to growth, the unfolding of a complete man, a strong, self-reliant, and self-directing individuality."

"Salmon P. Chase," by Albert B. Hart (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is another of the American Statesmen series. And it is one which could not with any respect for the truth of American history have been committed. It is a large place which history must ever accord to Salmon P. Chase for the vital part taken by him during those years when the slave power dominated the country, and especially when the "impending crisis" had fallen and the "conflict of the ages" was fought out to a finish.

As it has happened, the history of the anti-slavery struggle has for the most part been written by New England men, and the original and politically most aggressive part taken by Western men has been but imperfectly appreciated. Abolition, on the Garrisonian lines of assault, would never have gained its point in this field of agitation and education of the public conscience it had its place. History will always cherish the memory of it as one of the decisive incidents in the actualization of freedom and human rights. But it was Chase, more than any other one person, who led the way in organizing success on the lines of national political action, and who, in addresses and resolutions, formulated the principles which took such strong hold of the popular conscience and the popular sense of practicality.

As the rising lawyer in Cincinnati who early took the negro slave for his chief client, as Governor of Ohio, as United States Senator, as Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet, and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court he had extraordinary opportunities, and his record can never be forgotten.

Mr. Hart, in this volume, has set forth all this intelligently and clearly. The narrative closes with what Lincoln said of him: "Chase is about one and a half times bigger than any other man I ever knew." Personally, Lincoln and Chase would have got on more happily together if Chase had had some humor and had been gifted with a little more imagination.

Uniform Edition of Stockton.

The eternal fitness of things is well preserved in the beautiful Shenandoah edition of Frank R. Stockton's works which Charles Scribner's Sons are adding to their noteworthy list of complete editions. It was fitting that a well-loved author "with a family of grown-up books" should see these "gathered together in reunion, not for some anniversary or holiday occasion, but to live together permanently, to sit about one long table, or, to speak practically, to stand upon one long shelf." It was equally fitting that the edition should receive the name it bears, because the author is now living in the lovely valley of the Shenandoah, and more than fitness can be ascribed to the delightful introduction with which Stockton has prefaced the first volume.

Who has ever found the word that describes the peculiar humorous twist that has come to be known as Stocktonian? Even Mr. Howells, a confessed lover of the novelist and a critic who is prone to hit literary nails on the head, confesses that, though the critic may arrive with his "case of adjectives," he finds himself baffled by a certain subtle principle to which he cannot attach "quaint" or "dry." No, neither of these words will do, though both are, as children say, "warm." Quaint his humor is, yet matter-of-fact, too; and though it is often dry, it has a quality not belonging to dry things, that of bubbling. But Mr. Stockton's humor does not always bubble; there are often long, sandy stretches where one looks in vain for a ghost of a bubble, and it is in his later works that this kind of dryness is most marked. Yet one is almost ready to recall this decision when one remembers "The Widow's Cruise," and the inimitable "Love Before Breakfast," short stories which are calculated to lighten the load of the heaviest heart.

Mr. Stockton declares that he has always been much at home with his own books and that he has a habit of first planning a character and then looking about for an outward semblance with which he can clothe his fictions. "But although I like to draw from models from life," he adds, "these models generally sit only for the countenance and clothes, and have nothing to do with the moral bias and intellectual activity of the heroes and heroines I construct."

"The Late Mrs. Null" is the member of the author's uniformed family which has the distinction of occupying the first place on library shelves, and this lady well merits the honor, being one of the old-time favorites. The other volumes of this edition which have been issued up to date bear these equally well known titles: "The Squirrel Inn," "The Merry Chanter," "Rudder Grange," "The Hundredth Man," "Ardis Cleverden," "The Great War Syndicate."

Canadian Romances.

"By the Marshes of Minas." By Charles G. D. Roberts. Silver, Burdett & Co.

Professor Roberts is confessedly the romancer of the old Acadian country and of the time when England was trying to wrest that picturesque land from the French. The tales in this collection have to do with that country and period, and in nearly all of them we find the same situation. It is always a brave and gallant soldier who is saved from the cutches of an enemy, in the persons of Indians, or a bad, black Abbé, by a feminine ruse. Just as the hero is about to walk into the jaws of death, from out of the depths of a snowdrift or from behind a hedge a sweet voice is heard which, with simulated distress, lures him from the path of danger into the primrose path of love.

The first story, "The Ramparts of Port Royal," is to the tune of "I could not love thee, love, so much, loved I not honor more," and reveals how in a trying situation the beautiful Diane de Menneval made love and honor reconcilable. "The Bewitchment of Lieutenant Hanworthy" was accomplished by a lovely siren, who pretended to have sprained her ankle when she would keep the unknown officer from going to the dinner that might have meant death. "A Tragedy of the Tides," a more somber tale, describes the death of two lovers at the hands of the Indians, and "Grul's Gift" is the realistically told story of another Indian capture, one that ends more happily.

The background of these stories is the poetically described sea-meadows and marshes. Into his pictures the author puts not only poetry but sympathy and spirit. Yet his heroes are too uniformly bold and brave, his heroines too monotonously bewitching. The prosaic reader ventures to wonder that the hero should always have the good fortune to stumble upon the one woman in the world whom he would choose to marry, and to entertain some mundane doubts as to whether such precipitious wooings always lead to happy marriages. But these are the cold queries of a realist; a romancer can afford to ignore them. Readers cannot afford to ignore the tender, healthy sentiment of Professor Roberts' stories.

New Life of Wellington.

"Life of Wellington." By Sir Herbert Maxwell. Little, Brown & Co.

It is a bold biographer who would attempt to tell anew the story of Wellington's life, and a venturesome historian who would endeavor to shed new light upon the well-worn battlefield of Waterloo. In regard to the latter Wellington said he was accustomed to read so many conflicting accounts that he began to believe he was not there himself. But previous biographers have, as the present one points out, "been cramped by nearness in time to their subject, and by the desire to avoid controversial matter during the lifetime of some of the actors." Sir Herbert Maxwell believes he is free from such restrictions, and besides he has abundant new sources from which to draw.

As to the early life of Wellington, there is little that is new to be said. It is well known that the date of his birth was uncertain, that his youth was not even promising, and that he was often on the point of abandoning military hopes. But when his promotion came it was rapid and almost dazzlingly brilliant. He was given command of his regiment at 24, was appointed Military and Civil Governor of Mysore at 30, and was Major General at 33. It is with the public life of the great commander that the present biographer is most concerned.

Of Wellington's private and domestic life we get but few glimpses, and even the story of his marriage is but sparingly told. This event took place twelve years after the great hero's first proposal to Catherine Pakenham, and that the offer was renewed at so late a date was owing to the fact that Sir Arthur had been twitted with heartlessness by an "amiable busybody." It was not a happy union, but, as the author declares, "one has not far to look for instances of faith broken under similar circumstances, and great men will never be without eager apologists for what, in lesser men, is accounted dishonorable."

With careful and painstaking minuteness the author relates each chapter in the military life of his hero, tells the story of his Indian service, reviews all the various campaigns and the history of the Irish Secretaryship. Wellington always said that he was "happy to aid the government in any manner they pleased and ready to set out for any port of the world at a moment's notice." Yet, as is well known, he was not loved by his regiment, and only once in his career did his habitual composure give way to grief over the loss of his men. His physical endurance was equally great, and stories are told of morning horseback rides of fifty miles or more which were regarded as mere incidents in the day's maneuvers.

Notwithstanding all the previous conflicting records of the battle of Waterloo, Sir Herbert Maxwell ventures to devote some fifty pages of the second volume to what he calls a "synthetic sketch" of that great event, and it is extremely clear and readable. Yet at the end the author declares that "the Duke's simple, homely description of it to his old comrade-in-arms, Lord Beresford, condenses the whole affair into a single paragraph." This is the paragraph:

You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a pounding match. Both were what the boxers call gluttons. Napoleon did not maneuver at all. He just moved forward in the old style, in columns, and was driven off in the old style. The only difference was that he had both with an enormous quantity of artillery. I had the French cavalry with me in squares, and we had been our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well.

At the age of 48 Wellington was, says his biographer, the most conspicuous figure—the most exalted individual in the kingdom. Yet he was not popular with the French; his life was threatened, and after the assassin's bullet had sped past him his career the luster of his name retained what it lost in the "murky atmosphere of political life." But in this case, writes Sir Herbert, the world would have missed "the revelation of a type of character—the noblest form of aristocrat."

The author dwells at some length upon the more pacific scenes in which Wellington now found himself, but which were not without their battles and maneuverings, and he reviews his hero's record as Cabinet Minister, and later as Prime Minister. At the end he offers this solution to the secret of the means by which Wellington was able to accomplish a life work of such magnitude:

Arthur Wellesley was born in the rank of life the members of which usually wait to begin their daily amusement or business till the world has been aired and warmed for them, till carpets have been swept, morning papers laid out, and a variety of other trivial offices performed, the sum of which insensibly becomes essential to what most of us set greatest store by—comfort. To secure this well-to-do people are generally content to surrender to the majority of their fellow-creatures a start of about three hours in each day—a sacrifice confirmed into invincible habit by the accumulated sanction of generations. The world at large loses nothing by lazy people lying in bed; idle folk out of the way are at least out of mischief. But Wellington setting no store by comfort, knew that to get through his work would take all the time he could give to it; he rose at 6 every morning, thereby adding three hours to each working day. Think what this daily increment amounted to, reckoning from the time he went to India. There is no evidence to show that he practiced early rising before that time. The greater part of those wonderful dispatches, much also of his private correspondence, was penned before most of the writer's friends had left their breakfast tables.

It is to be regretted that the author has not given us more of the human side of Wellington—more in the way of anecdotes and impressions of contemporaries. Only towards the close of the volume does he write of the personal habits of the Duke and of his friendships for noted people. He regarded women in the light of amusing companions, but towards the second Marchioness of Salisbury he entertained that highest of all sentiments, an ideal friendship.

But if Sir Herbert Maxwell has neglected the personal side of his hero, he has given a clear, dispassionate, and comprehensive biography of the commander and statesman, and too much cannot be said for the admirable arrangement of his material and for the maps and photogravures that give such valuable aid to the reader.

Books Received.

"Dryden's Poems." Cassell's National Library. Cassell & Co.

"The Gentleman Pensioner." By Albert Lee. D. Appleton & Co.

"Ruth Stakes." By Lawrence L. Lynch. Illustrated. Laird & Lee.

"To Have and to Hold." By Mary Johnston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"With Sword and Crucifix." By E. S. Van Zile. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

"Healthy Exercise." By Robert H. Greene, M. D. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

"Sinai and Olympus." By a Texas pagan. New York: Truth Seeker Company.

"Americanism and the Philippines." By William A. Peffer. Topeka, Kas.: Crane & Co.

"The Ladder of Fortune." By Frances Courtenay Baylor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"A Commercial Pilgrim." By George H. Allen. Clinton, N. Y.: Cedarine Allen company.

"Sunday Afternoons for the Children." By E. Frances Soule. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

"The Nervous System of the Child." By Francis Warner, M. D. The Macmillan company.

"Mary Paget." A romance of Old Bermuda. By Minna Caroline Smith. The Macmillan company.

"History of Dogma." By Adolph Harnack. Translated by Neil Buchanan. Vol. VII. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Principles of Biology." By Herbert Spencer. Vol. II. Revised and enlarged edition. D. Appleton & Co.

"Charles Francis Adams." By his son, Charles Francis Adams. American Statesmen series. Houghton Mifflin & Co.

"Stories from the Arabian Nights." Selected by Adam Singleton. Appletons' Home Reading Books. D. Appleton & Co.

"The Custom House and Main Street." By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Riverside Literature series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits." "Forms and Ceremonies for the Use of Liberals." New York: Truth Seeker company.

"A Ten Years' War." An account of the battle with the slum in New York. By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

BANQUET OF CREVE-CŒUR CLUB

Peoria Organization Will Give Its Second Annual Dinner on Washington's Birthday.

The Crève-Cœur club of Peoria will give its second annual banquet Thursday evening, Feb. 22. N. C. Daugherty will act as toastmaster. The Banquet committee of the club consists of C. B. Jones, J. B. Greenhut, Walter Barker, William Jack, W. T. Irwin, W. V. Tate, J. P. Barnes, Colonel F. H. Smith, and C. S. Easton Jr.

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GARVER AND BALL CONFLICT.

Rulings Are Opposite on Jurisdiction to Appoint Receiver in Pacific Loan and Homestead Case.

In direct conflict with the recent decision of Judge Ball in the Pacific Loan and Homestead association case, Judge Garver holds that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver for the concern in 1897. If this position is sustained in the upper courts it will affect vitally the many shareholders and tenants of the association who have transacted business with the receiver, Henry W. Wolseley, under whose control the affairs of the association have been conducted for the last two years.

The ruling of Judge Garver was announced in the suit of Wolseley against J. H. Gilbert for the possession of certain securities in his possession as a director of the association. This suit was consolidated with a similar action brought against Director James W. Ellsworth in the Superior Court. The cases were heard before Judge Ball and Judge Garver sitting en banc. The receiver was originally appointed in the suit of Carrie Davis against the Pacific Loan and Building association. In both cases the jurisdiction of the court to appoint a receiver for the association was questioned, the statute requiring the action to be brought by at least nine of the stockholders of the association or through the medium of the Attorney General being urged. Judge Ball held that a less number of stockholders could bring the action without the mediation of the State officials. Judge Garver denies the jurisdiction of the court under the pleadings to appoint any receiver.

The crucial point of the ruling was stated by Judge Garver thus: "I therefore hold that a court of equity has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of a bill of complaint which asks for the collection and distribution of the assets of a going corporation, the winding up of its affairs, and the dissolution of such corporation. A bill for the appointment of a receiver alone is unknown. Receivers, aside from those specially provided for by statute, are appointed for the purpose of preserving and protecting property in litigation and as merely incidental to some other relief asked for. The bills and intervening petitions, therefore, cannot be sustained under any head of equitable jurisprudence as bills for the appointment of a receiver."

No order was entered in the case, counsel for the receiver asking that they be allowed to amend their bill, so the matter will remain as at present till some time next week, when the revised pleadings will be brought into court and final disposition made of the case. Attorney Paul Brown for the defendant directors said: "Both suits undoubtedly will be carried to the Supreme Court."

LOOK IN VAIN FOR CLERK RYAN.

President Warner and O. A. Lewis Unable to Find the South Town Collector's Employe.

The Real Estate board's investigation of the South Town Collector's affairs was turned yesterday into a game of hide-and-seek. President Warner of the Real Estate board and O. A. Lewis spent the afternoon in trying to find Clerk Ryan of the Collector's office, who had made an appointment with them for 2 o'clock, at which time he was to show Supervisor Shannon's bond. Mr. Ryan left his office at 11 o'clock and did not return.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Lewis, Mr. Warner, and a number of other persons interested in the investigation went to the South Town Collector's office. They had been informed they would not find Clerk Ryan, and it was not a great surprise when they were informed by the usher that Mr. Ryan had gone out without leaving any word.

"When he comes will you kindly call up my office?" Mr. Warner asked. "I can be here within a few minutes."

"I'll do that," answered the usher with a smile.

No telephone messages were sent from the Collector's office to the Real Estate board. For fear the usher might have forgotten his promise, however, there were telephone calls at short intervals in the afternoon from Mr. Warner and Mr. Lewis inquiring if Mr. Ryan had returned.

"I doubt whether we shall be able to," Mr. Ryan by appointment," said Mr. Warner. "He has promised to let us see the Supervisor's bonds and he does not seem anxious to come to the point. The investigation will be continued, although we have to go slow for a few days."

"I see no way except to surprise Mr. Ryan," said Mr. Lewis. "I think we shall have to set watch upon the office and answer a hurry call when he enters."

Collector Barnett was in his office when the members of the committee called, but was "busy." The committee was invited to wait, but as Mr. Barnett has nothing to do with the custody of the bonds it was not thought necessary to hold another audience with him.

The committee has obtained information which, the members say, assures them salaries have been paid, probably in full, for the year. The bond which the committee wants to see is one of $160,000, given by Supervisor Shannon. Having learned that he signed the receipt which has resulted in the payment of at least a large part of the salaries, the committee is anxious to know who are on the bond. It is believed, if the payment of salaries is proven illegal, the sureties on the bond may be held for payment.

A man was working yesterday investigating names that appear on the pay-roll as collectors. He has learned that men were employed who had other occupations which preclude the possibility that they were devoting their time entirely to town business. He found one man, the proprietor of a small store, who was unable to walk more than a block or two away at a time. Another side of the evidence was presented by a property-owner who said four men called on him to present the same bill within little more than an hour.

President Warner said that the next move will be to get after the justices of the peace of the Town board, whom he believes can be proven guilty of malfeasance in office.

PLAN A SNOW RACE FOR TODAY.

Owners of Fast Horses on the South Side Will Drive Them in Grand Boulevard.

Owners of fast horses on the South Side will have a snow race this afternoon in Grand boulevard. The course is half mile, from Thirty-ninth street to Thirty-fifth, and it is expected that this drive will be the scene of a gay winter event such as has not been seen in Chicago for several seasons.

So far there have been but five entries for the race, which is to be trotted in three heats. The event is informal, and it is probable other horses may come in. The prize is a mammoth bouquet of roses.

The entries for the race received up to last night were:

William Gillam's Madge D.
Billy O'Brien's Josh.
John Powers' Albert F.
J. D. Collier's Buffalo Bill.
Charles Robbins' Roaring Lize.

Mr. Gillam will act as the judge, the race taking place upon his instructions.

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ELEVATORS IN NEW HANDS

LLOYD J. SMITH RETIRES FROM THE CHICAGO COMPANY.

C. L. Reynolds of Toledo, One of the Directors, Assumes Charge of the Wabash and Indiana Houses—It Is Believed the Corporation Will Operate Them After June 1, When Leases Expire—Owners Will Decide in a Few Weeks What Will Be Done.

The Chicago Elevator company, controlling the Wabash and Indiana elevators, has passed under new control, Lloyd J. Smith, Lincoln Park Commissioner, having retired from the position of manager, which he has held for some years. C. L. Reynolds of Toledo, a director of the company, has been here for several days going over the books of the concern, and while he will make no definite announcement of plans it is believed generally in elevator circles and on the Board of Trade that the house of which Reynolds is the head will take control of the elevators when the lease of the Chicago Elevator company expires on June 1.

Say Business Is Poor.

The company is said to have lost money in the last year or two. Elevator people in general claim there has been no money in the business the last two years, and the lowering of the water in the slip alongside the Wabash and the prospective elevation of the Belt line tracks, on which the Wabash elevator is located, will make expensive changes necessary. The Chicago Elevator company, of which Russell Sage is President, may decide to go out of business entirely.

Lloyd J. Smith was not on the board nor at the office of the company yesterday, but it was rumored on 'change that he was going into politics and into the cash grain business for himself.

Mr. Reynolds had little to say of the change in management.

"It should not appear that the company is importing a new man to run its elevator business," he said. "I am almost an old Chicagoan, formerly having been in the commission business here. I have stock interests in the company, and naturally want to give it close attention. What will be the outcome of the business cannot be determined until after a meeting to be held at New York in a few weeks. The largest stock interests are located there. No special significance attaches to my assuming the management of the houses so far in advance of the expiration of the present lease on June 1. The Smiths did not care to close up the business."

Ernest Smith's Statement.

Ernest Smith, secretary and treasurer of the Elevator company, was professedly in the dark as to the future policy of the company. He has a financial interest in it, for which he has been offered a satisfactory sum, but has not decided to dispose of it.

"I may take it," he said, "and I may not. The thing which would induce me to dispose of my holdings is the fact the elevator business during the last few years has not been at all profitable, though in former years this company declared as high as 80 per cent dividends. I think there will be a liquidation of the wheat in store and a change of ownership of the elevators, though I cannot say positively. I may dispose of my interest and invest in some other elevator. We did not care to stay to close out the business of the company, and this was a good time to let go."

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Saturday, Feb. 17.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close daily at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. tomorrow, via S. S. Lahn.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p.m. For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Nagua and for Hayti, final close tomorrow at 12 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Turks Islands and San Domingo, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Barbadoes, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close next Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close next Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil, direct, and for Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Brazil, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Honduras, via Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close next Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Seattle, Wash., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 17, 9 p. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 18, 2 a. m.

For Honolulu, Australia, and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 13, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 8 p. m.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Illinois—Fair and continued cold Saturday, northwesterly winds; Sunday fair with rising temperature.

For Ohio—Snow followed by clearing and much colder Saturday; fresh northwesterly winds. Sunday fair and continued cold.

For Lower Michigan—Snow followed by clearing Saturday, Sunday fair with rising temperature, northerly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Snow flurries and continued cold Saturday, Sunday fair, fresh northwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair and continued cold Saturday, fresh northwesterly winds. Sunday fair, warmer.

For North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair Saturday, with rising temperature in western portion; variable winds. Sunday fair and warmer.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Direction of wind.	Direction for 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Feb. 16, 8 p. m.							
Abilene	30.54	22	28	N.W.	Tr.	Clear	
Albany	30.48	12	16	N.W.	Tr.	Clear	
Alpena	30.12	8	14	N.W.	.01	Snow	
Atlantic	30.40	14	18	N.W.	Tr.	Fair	
Amarillo	30.58	18	36	N.W.		Clo'dy	
Battleford	30.42	14	16	N.W.		Clear	
Bismarck	30.04	4	10	N.W.		Clear	
Buffalo	30.06	16	20	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy	
Boston	30.16	24	30	N.W.		Fair	
Cairo	30.32	28	36	N.W.		Fair	
Charlotte	29.84	36	48	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy	
Cheyenne	30.34	4	30	N.W.		Clear	
Chicago	30.26	8	14	N.W.	Tr.	Clear	
Cincinnati	30.14	16	22	N.W.		Clo'dy	
Cleveland	30.06	16	20	N.W.	.02	Snow	
Concordia	30.00	6	6	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy	
Davenport	30.32	2	8	N.W.	Tr.	Clear	
Denver	30.42	10	36	S.W.		Clear	
Des Moines	30.44	2	12	N.W.	.01	Clear	
Detroit	30.10	12	14	N.W.		Fair	
Dodge City	30.50	12	14	N.W.		Clear	
Dubuque	30.32	2	10	N.W.		Fair	
Duluth	30.20	2	10	N.W.	Tr.	Snow	
El Paso	30.46	30	44	S.		Clear	
Edmonton	30.64	2	4	S.		Clear	
Galveston	30.14	48	52	N.		Fair	
Grand Haven	30.14	12	16	N.W.		Fair	
Green Bay	30.20	6	8	S.W.	.02	Snow	
Helena	30.50	6	18	S.W.		Clear	
Hatteras	30.08	44	52	N.W.		Clear	
Huron	30.58	0	6	N.W.		Clear	
Indianapolis	30.22	12	16	N.W.	.02	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.02	68	70	N.W.		Clear	
Kansas City	30.50	14	20	N.W.		Clear	
Lander	30.52	4	24	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy	
Little Rock	30.34	20	32	N.W.		Clear	
Los Angeles	30.06	50	70	W.		Clear	
Marquette	30.16	6	10	W.		Clear	
Memphis	30.32	22	34	N.W.		Clear	
Medicine Hat	30.54	0	20	N.W.	.06	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.64	0	2	S.		Clear	
Montgomery	30.00	38	56	N.W.		Clear	
Nashville	30.04	14	18	N.W.	.66	Clear	
New Orleans	30.06	44	58	N.W.		Clear	
New York City	30.02	30	32	N.W.		Clear	
Norfolk	29.98	30	40	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy	
North Platte	30.46	8	24	N.W.		Clear	
Oswego	30.08	14	18	N.W.	Tr.	Clear	
Omaha	30.42	8	16	N.W.		Clear	
Qu'Appelle	30.58	2	4	S.		Clear	
Parkersburg	30.06	20	30	N.W.		Clear	
Philadelphia	30.04	30	34	N.W.	.01	Snow	
Pittsburg	30.08	20	26	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy	
Pueblo	30.46	14	34	N.W.		Clear	
Qu'Appelle	30.58	2	4	S.		Clear	
Rapid City	30.48	6	14	N.W.	.21	Clear	
San Francisco	30.22	48	52	N.W.		Clo'dy	
St. Louis	30.24	18	24	N.W.		Clear	
St. Paul	30.34	2	8	N.W.		Clear	
Salt Lake City	30.64	24	36	N.W.		Clear	
Sault Ste. Marie	30.16	10	14	N.W.		Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.24	12	16	N.W.		Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.32	2	10	N.W.		Clear	
Vicksburg	30.00	34	44	N.W.		Clear	
Walla Walla	30.50	24	30	N.W.		Clo'dy	
White River	30.12	8	20	N.W.		Snow	
Winnipeg	30.48	2	4	N.W.	.16	Clo'dy	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manague, optician, 68 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 1 degree above zero; 9 a. m., 1; 10 a. m., 2; 11 a. m., 4; 12 m., 5; 1 p. m., 6; 2 p. m., 6; 3 p. m., 6; 4 p. m., 5; 5 p. m., 5; 6 p. m., 4; 7 p. m., 3; 8 p. m., 3. Barometer—29.61.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Victor Lindahl, York Town, Ill., and Lena Johnson	24—28
Michael Higbee, Delia McCormick	26—31
William Bell, Della Hartwett	21—18
William Holmes, Louise Schultz	21—21
Frank H. Bradley, Alice M. Hays	33—26
John B. St. John, Jennie Nolan	26—27
Bernard Rytheward, Josephine Lazkoska	30—21
William Asher, Philadelphia, Pa., and Alberta Monnette, Omaha, Neb.	21—24
Max J. Levey, Agnes Meyer	40—27
Guy Fulmer, Henrietta Chester	20—20
Pawel Vydarsny, Anna Kahun	37—18
Stanislaus Tensky, Rosa Nowakonska	22—19
Enox Byron, Christiana Perjus	30—30
Charles H. Mossman, Lizzie Otto	28—26
Daniel Sanderson, Clara May Eckman	24—24
Henry Mandel, Maria Hinsch	26—24
Joseph Cherenta, Antonia Walchitowska	48—32
Michael Bennett, Johanna Sadlier	21—20
Ignas Wilczwski, Franciaska Pallewig	21—20
William Klerk, Helena Heintz	30—36
John C. Decker, May E. Yeo	30—30
Moses Frankham, Kate Backus	35—41
Oscar W. Johnson, Augustus M. Jackson	27—20
August Kurz, Augusta Doplar	21—20
Charles Walters, Josephine Kleiber	23—23
John N. Drummond Jr., St. Louis, Mo., and Margaret Griffiths	26—22
Walter Edwards, Agnes Spheot	25—21
Isidor Jacobson, Rosa Neiburg	40—30
Isaac Zadeck, Rosa Bergman	41—30
Martin Boerner, Lizzie Reinberger	22—19
Pawel Dudarsky, Mary Urbjcek	23—19
Jacob Walker, Rosa A. Bernstein	51—21
Nathan Metz, Rosie Greenwald	30—21
Henry Schwenger, Mary Conness	21—18
Virgil Breckinridge, Abbie Brown	24—24
George H. Thompson, Emma Perry	21—18
Carl Gaese, Schaumburg, Ill., and Lena Vogel, Palatine, Ill.	25—18
Allen Crugden, Belinda Howe	27—27
Oscar Carlson, Helma Christianstrom	31—24
Josef Nemec, Marie Dousek	36—22
Severin L. Larson, Tillie Nelson	31—25
Dominic Sobek, Johanna Oskubanskity	22—18
Frank Hapieralski, Lucy A. Golombowska	22—18

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Berlyn, George, 44; 7132 Parnell-av., Feb. 15.
Beam, Edward E., 30; 571 S. Halsted-st., Feb. 14.
Beaton, Catherine, 27; Michael Reese Hospital, Feb. 15.
Burlett, Aggie G., 20; 199 Ontario-st., Feb. 15.
Cox, Mathilda, 70; 491 N. Park-av., Feb. 14.
Cusick, Rosa, 40; 448 Princeton-av., Feb. 14.
Czech, Clara, 24; 6 W. 20th-st., Feb. 14.
Corcoran, Mary, 63; 4056 Dearborn-st., Feb. 14.
Cohen, Dora, 47; 2458 Morgan-st., Feb. 15.
Card, Harriet L., 50; 3401 Eggleston-av., Feb. 14.
Donnelly, Catherine, 53; 942 N. Central Park-av., Feb. 14.
Dower, Thomas, 38; Wesley Hospital, Feb. 14.
Eisen, P., 46; 159 Jefferson-st., Feb. 15.
Fisher, Augustus C., 51; 148 Dearborn, Feb. 15.
Gurvais, Joseph, 55; Presbyterian Hospital, Feb. 15.
Grady, John J., 22; 7822 Bond-av., Feb. 15.
Grey, Lillian, 34; 200 S. Halsted-st., Feb. 15.
Glick, Ella, 25; Vulcanite, Feb. 15.
Hlousek, Josephine, 59; 207 Johnson-st., Feb. 15.
Idel, Ellen E., 54; 3525 Cottage Grove-av., Feb. 15.
King, Ida, 30; Cook County Insane Asylum, Feb. 14.
Kesl, Joseph, 6; 753 Aiport-st., Feb. 14.
Kennedy, Agnes, 25; 5033 Aberdeen-st., Feb. 15.
Kuhiman, Ferdinand, 5; 943 N. Winchester-av., Feb. 15.
Krick, Phillipine, 61; 186 W. 18th-st., Feb. 15.
Lacy, Anna, 50; 126 Jackson-blvd., Feb. 14.
Lodgson, Catherine, 70; 941 Ada-st., Feb. 12.
Murray, Sarah E., 18; 855 N. Spalding-av., Feb. 15.
Mangle, Sarah, 60; 268 W. Harrison-st., Feb. 14.
Nowicki, Andrew, 62; 204 Cleaver-st., Feb. 14.
Newton, Milton, 60; Center-av., Feb. 14.
Nolan, Lawton, 39; 350 W. 15th-st., Feb. 14.
O'Brien, Hannah, 37; 1336 Wabash-av., Feb. 15.
O'Connor, James, 37; 136 Ontario-st., Feb. 14.
O'Hara, Catherine, 65; 8543 Commercial-av., Feb. 15.
Provancha, Mary E., 8; 427 W. Erie-st., Feb. 13.
Ryan, James, 4; 1948 Stth-st., Feb. 14.
Roberts, Hiram G., 67; 5626 Morgan-st., Feb. 16.
Robinson, James, 35; Cook County Hospital, Feb. 15.
Sansone, Angela, 37; 2006 Wentworth-av., Feb. 13.
Sharp, Clara, 6; Baptist Hospital, Feb. 14.
Slippen, Peter, 37; 57 N. Clark-st., Feb. 14.
Schrandt, August, 33; 1142 Oakland-av., Feb. 14.
Tyler, Alice R., 37; 2226 Indiana-av., Feb. 14.
Thomingson, G. M., 73; 1182 N. Maplewood-av., Feb. 14.
Van Bezey, George, 46; 1624 Indiana-st., Feb. 15.
Valentine, Jay, 52; 4324 Ellis-av., Feb. 14.
Willard, Grace, 10; 6940 Chicago-av., Feb. 13.
Wilt, Charles T., 70; 30 St. James-pl., Feb. 14.
Wheeler, Ella, 42; 2353 Wabash-av., Feb. 14.

DEATHS.

HANSON—Hattie L., Feb. 15, aged 25 years, of typhoid, at 648 N. Washtenaw-av., daughter of C. C. and Gertrude Hanson, sister of Mrs. J. G. Tait and Arthur Hanson. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 18, 1 o'clock, from Wicker Park Lutheran Church, corner Hoyne and Le Moyne-st., to Forest Home.

JOYCE—Mrs. Anna, wife of P. Joyce, 363 41st-st., Feb. 16. Notice of funeral later.

KLETZING—L. Imodene, wife of E. L. Kletzing, Principal of Roosvill School, Feb. 15. Services at Norwood Park M. E. Church, Sunday, at 2:30. Interment at Newark, Ill., Monday.

ROBERTS—Feb. 16, 1900, Hiram G. Roberts, aged 67 years, member of Eclipse Lodge No. 111, R. of L. E.; also member of Ringold Council of Royal Arcanum, No. 305. Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 5626 Morgan-st., by carriages to Oakwoods.

SCHLACKS—Charles Schlacks, 5924 Wabash-av. Funeral Sunday, at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to St. Martin's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery. No flowers.

SCHWARTZ—Suddenly, Feb. 15, Jennette, Henrietta, nee Louisa M., beloved wife and children of J. G. Schwartz, 1100 W. 16th-st. Funeral Sunday at 12 m. Interment at Oakridge Cemetery.

WILT—Charles T. Wilt, Feb. 14, 1900, 10:45 a. m., at residence, 30 St. James-pl., beloved husband of Emma Belle A. Wilt, and loving father of Charles, Elmer, Carolyn, and Race Wilt. Late member of Blair lodge. Funeral from residence, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. New York papers please copy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, Feb. 16, 1900:

Calumet-av., 169 s of 46th-st., e f, 250x 187.4. Feb. 10 (Stephen W. Rawson to Benjamin P. George)..... $25,000
69th-st., 149 w of Stewart-av., s f, 55x70. Jan. 17 (Thomas Kearns to Judson M. W. Jones)..... 19,999
Fullerton-av., n e cor Drake, s f, 200x277. Feb. 1 (Charles J. Kimbell et al., as trustees, to Lincoln S. Heafield)..... 14,000
St. Lawrence-av., 120 n of 65th-st., e f, 24x 122. Feb. 2 (Marian H. Brooks to Mathew J. Corcoran Jr.)..... 5,200
Woodlawn-av., 225 s of 57th-st., w f, 75x 186. Feb. 3 (Frederic Gaylord to John A. Roche)..... 9,375
Champlain-av., 80 s of 48th-st., e f, 20x 130. Feb. 7 (Edward C. Shankland to Harriet G. Shankland), reverse $12..... 1
46th-pl., 258 w of Vincennes-av., n f, 16x 125, and other property. Feb. 10 (John A. Verhoeven to Edith S. Fitzgerald)..... 6,000
Madison-st., 183 w of Oakley-av., n f, 48¼x 207. Feb. 10 (James B. Dodge, Warsaw, Ill., to estate of William Hill, Warsaw, Ill.), revenue $14..... 1
Same property, 5 [estates of William Hill to Archibald F. Hyson)..... 14,000
Townsend-st., 192 s of Locust, e f, 24 to alley (Mary McCarthy to Nicholas Wohlieben), incumbrance of $2,500..... 5,000
Warren-av., s w cor Paulina-st., n f, 66x 125, and other property. Feb. 10 (estate of Mary E. Haven to Fanny B. Haven)..... 5,000
Flournoy-st., 198 w of Springfield-av., n f, 25x124¾. Jan. 20 (Joseph Buchanan to Malcolm McPhail)..... 4,500
Hermitage-av., n w cor Lawrence, e f, 42x 165. Jan. 31 (Walter P. Urwin to William M. Dawson)..... 4,000
Hermitage-av., 190 s of Polk-st., w f, 20x 124. Feb. 14 (Emma C. Johnson to Johanna Winkelschafer), incumbrance of $2,000. 4,000
Stewart-av., 50 s of 30th-st., w f, 25x120. Jan. 23 (H. Burkhardt to Patrick M. Lyons)..... 2,200
Keeler-av., 75 n of 26th-st., w f, 24x126¾. Feb. 5 [estate of Jacob Liebenstein to Otto Voight]..... 2,100
Irving-av., 108 s of Ainsworth, e f, 24x100. Feb. 12 [M. Turalski to F. Lewandowski]..... 1,800
State-st., 200 s of 23d, e f, 50x125. Feb. 9, incumbrance $20,000 [George K. Schoenberger to Mabel Anna Cool]..... 50,000
Milton-st., 524 s of Oak, s f, 22x80, incumbrance $5,500. Feb. 9 [Albert Segerstedt to George K. Schoenberger]..... 12,000
116th-st., s e cor Wallace, n f, 106 5-10x 167½. Nov. 6, 1896 (H. Gano et al. to M. Hesser)..... 1,300
76th-st., 99 w of Butler, s f, 24x87, incumbrance $4,500. Feb. 9 [Judd Decker to Edwin R. Marden)..... 8,000
Same property. Feb. 15 [Edwin R. Marden to Frederick W. Faulkner)..... 8,750
Champlain-av., n e cor 64th-st., w f, 24x122, incumbrance of $9,000. Feb. 15 [Joseph L. Hodgson to Christopher Hansen]..... 15,000
State-st., 249 s of 60th, w f, 50x125, reverse $12. Sept. 20, 1898 [Olive R. Ward to Minnie Jones]..... 1
61st-st., 100 e of Homan-av., n f, 25x124. Feb. 1 [Charles G. Malone to Rudolf C. Denicke]..... 2,000
State-st., 50 s of 51st, e f, 25x101, June 27, 1899 [Mary L. Watkins et al. to Joseph H. Hudlun]..... 2,500
51st-st., 150 s of Peoria, n f, 20x124¾. Feb. 14 [Colon Groeteke to Anna M. Willin]..... 1,800
Carpenter-st., 246 n of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x125. Feb. 14 [Frederic Gaylord to William O'Brien]..... 1,800
37th-pl., 74 w of Lowe-av., s f, 25x147. Feb. 13 [William Short et al., by M. in C., to Peter Scholl]..... 2,400
Park-av., w cor 6, 424, n f, 30x160. Oct. 13, 1899 [revenue $4; incumbrance of $3,000] [Calvin Dickey to Mary J. Ainsworth]..... 1
Augusta-st., n w cor Newton, s f, 125x208. Feb. 14 [Henry Meier to Minnie Wolf]..... 2,000
Courtland-st., 164 w of Leavitt, n f, 24 ft 6 in. by 100 ft. Feb. 6, 1899 [Thomas Carey to Nora Doyle]..... 1,000
N. 70th-av., 904 n of Dunning-st., w f, 50x 100. Jan. 15, incumbrance of $1,200 [Frank Lang to John Miller]..... 2,500
Noble-av., 306 e of Southport, s f, 25x125. Jan. 31, incumbrance of $3,100 [Peter Billen to Abbie S. Tyrrell]..... 6,000
Kenmore-av., 567 n of Irving Park, w f, 30x 150. Nov. 21, 1898, incumbrance of $5,781 [John Trine to Wilbur H. Berry]..... 8,000
Central Park-av., 141 n of Fullerton, e f, 25x125. Jan. 15 [Henry Maier to Minnie Wolf]..... 1,000
Roscoe-blvd., 122 w of Wolcott-st., s f, 25x 124. Feb. 1 [Thomas Robertson to Peter Billen]..... 2,500
Milwaukee-av., 103 n of Desplaines-st., s w f, 20 ft through to Desplaines-st. Feb. 12, incumbrance of $4,000 [John B. Payne to Margaret P. Burns]..... 1
St. Lawrence-av., s w cor 46th-st., e f, 86½ x125. Feb. 15 [Gustave W. Brown to Marcus Swenson]..... 12,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING WERE LICENSED TO INcorporate by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday:

Business Men's Association of Austin, Austin; not for profit; mutual protection; incorporators, Louis Nissen, P. W. Moore, William Culp Brown.

The Wapella Grain, Coal and Lumber company, Wapella; capital, $2,500; dealing in coal, lumber, and building materials; incorporators, J. C. Hull, William Hart, E. M. Thorp.

The Canning Glass and Book company, Quincy; capital, $25,000; general merchandise; incorporators, H. A. Oenning, Alfred Kunz, George Wewer.

The Fred S. James & Co., Chicago; capital, $100,000; insurance agency; incorporators, Fred S. James, George W. Blossom, William D. Marsh.

The Cuban Libre Cigar Manufacturing company has changed its name to the Colbert Cigar company and increased its capital stock from $2,000 to $6,000.

The White Kingsland Manufacturing company, Chicago, has changed its name to the Grocers' Trading company, and its object to do a general mercantile business.

The F. D. Radeke Brewing company, Kankakee, has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $100,000, and changed its object to manufacturing beer and malt, vinous, and spiritous liquors.

The O. H. Jewell Filter company, Chicago, has increased the number of directors from four to five.

Post No. 28, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., Chicago, has changed its name to Ulysses S. Grant Post No. 28, Department of Illinois, G. A. R.

The Transmissional Gear company, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $100,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.

FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. Marchand & Co., 516, 112 S. Clark. Tel. M. 1985.

Assayers and Refiners.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 82 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

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GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

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COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3019. Oak. 839
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 5 stores: 108 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

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A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2006.

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Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

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MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

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Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

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LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—RUSH-ST. BETWEEN WALTON-PLACE and 66 Bellevue-place, or in carette. Thursday afternoon, silver purse with monogram E. M. M. Return to this office. Reward. Address C 635, Tribune office.

LOST—ON S. SIDE ELEVATED ROAD, AN ACcount book; reward given. C 659, Tribune office.

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SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold and silver. BREDT & CO., office, Room 900, 103 State-st. Refinery, 67 E. Washington-st.

CLAPP & COWL JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st., Chicago, manufacturing jewelers, sell old gold, duction. Full value paid for old gold, diamonds, and wedding presents; responsible parties only.

CASH, FULL VALUE, OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. LOOFBOURROW'S JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. LOOFBOURROW'S THEATER BLDG., 3D FLOOR, ELEVATOR.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strellitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 24 167 Dearborn.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $25,000 CASH, and unincumbered lady preferred, to assist or not as she desires in management of the best $2.50, and $3 per day hotel for permanent guests, now paying 20 per cent; demands fr. 1900 business $25,000; can increase to $40,000, of which $10,000 is profit; heavy Sunday trade; town 150 miles from good, solid, important business center; no agents, only those meaning business answer and have the cash to take hold at once; $5,000 to $6,000 first year's profits; deal of property as security and the profits for use of one-half the money till paid and elegant business for lady and genial gentleman or deal sold; have acquaintance controlling business. Address C V 913, Tribune office.

MINES AND MINING.

GOLD MINING—MINES FROM MONTANA need a neutral aid to develop rich placer deposits. Address WM. CARR, Windsor Hotel, city.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — $2,500 CASH BUYS EQUITY IN corner flat property, paying $140 month rent; must be sold at once. Address C 579, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

PAYS 15% NET.

HYDE PARK INVESTMENT.

Northeast corner 54th-pl. and Jefferson-av., near I. C. express trains; 10 minutes to city.

Thirty new modern steam-heated flats, rental $10,080 per year. Will sell subject to from $50,000 to $60,000 at 5% to 5½%. Prefer clear vacant on the South Side. Might take cash, but we want vacant.

J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., Exclusive Agents. 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR CLEAR ...ome, equity above $7,500, mortgage in modern ...outside Auditorium district; finest location on Calumet-av.; ...net rental $1,100; rents for $1,500; make quick ...offer for sale.

NICHOLS & BRIGGS, 151 La Salle.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE—...60x161, s. f., on Indiana-av., 200 ft. s. of 40th; $75 per ft.; worth $100, two blocks from Alley L. Also 25 lots, or exchange.

WALTER H. SCHMIDT, 510, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 30TH, A modern 10-room house at a great bargain. Call and get permit to see it; a rare opportunity. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN IN the way of a vacant corner on Midway Plaisance, at $200 per front foot. For further particulars address H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BLVD. RESIDENCE, 8 rooms; hardwood floors, natural gas, etc., $7,000. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY KENWOOD HOMES FROM $7,500 to $70,000 in value.

JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—3204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 9-room house; lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR HOYNE-AV., 30x132 FT. GOODWIN & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Suite 217.

FOR SALE—$6,000 EQUITY 3-STORY BRICK flat, Western-av., near Harrison, for $2,500 cash. Address C 570, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS; $40 CASH, OR $67 AT $5 monthly; no interest; perfect title; high land; prices advanced in spring; 5-cent fare; 100 daily trains; only 30 min. ride; $200 per acre, worth $1,000; big bargain; closing an estate. ISL. 504, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,800—80 ACRES, SOUTHwest Michigan, near town; good orchards, fine new brick house, barns, etc. Address GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000; 60 ACRES, SOUTHWEST Michigan; good 9-room house; basement barn; apples, pears, peaches on estate. ISL. 504, 145 La Salle-st. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, ILL., Mich., Ind. E. RAMSDELL, 97 Washington-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA AND NORTH Florida orange groves and fine routes. Phillips-Judson Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping-car excursions, pioneer excursions to Southern California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at the least expense, leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The True Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Dallas, El Paso, Deming, and the Old Mexico "Golden Spike Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on PHILLIPS-JUDSON CO., 840 Marquette Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE — JOIN OUR HOMESEEKERS' EXcursion Feb. 16 and 20 to Southern Alabama; fare refunded to buyers; fine colonization tracts from stock raising, fruit, or truck farming. Silvershill Land Colony, R. 513 Opera-House Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION TO TENNESsee City to buyers of land; best colony South; rich soil, fine climate; homes on easy terms; town lots, $15 each; excursion Feb. 20. Room 6 and 30. E. LATIMER, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—JOIN OUR NEXT EXCURSION TO southern Ala. Feb. 20; fare round trip $24; farm, stock and fruit land, $2 per acre and up.

For tickets and information address New South Development Co., 204 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR MYSELF—BEST HOUSE in Kenwood [east of Drexel and south of 47th] which about $20,000 SPOT CASH will buy; give street number and particulars or no attention. Address C 570, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT, $1,000 to $1,500, easy payment; big bargain, from Beverly Hills to Morgan Park; between Halsted ...Western-av. and would rent. Address F., Exchange Bldg., U. S. Yard.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address B C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR BARGAINS IN farm lands in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Illinois; best terms. M. P. HOBART, 302 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER for modern two-flat building near Alley L.; must be a bargain.

FREDERICK H. RAWSON, 841 E. 63d-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE BUSINESS LEASEhold, good locality, rent $50 per month; will pay $25,000 cash; will take $15,000 in clear vacant part pay. Also 300 feet, fine retail section, including good corner; $40 foot pay well on improved; one-half in other property as part pay, balance easy.

E. C. WARE & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—SEVERAL CHOICE ACRE bargains, clear, for improved Chicago property. ORRIS HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent. 2449.

TO EXCHANGE—2 FLAT BUILDINGS, 1454 W. Park-av.; rent, $40 per month; good income; will exchange for farm within 20 miles of city. A. CLIFF, 68 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWARD SHAW, 122 La Salle-st.

$2,300 EQUITY FOR $1,500 CASH, BEING 2 lots and 2-flat brick, California-av., near Northav., or take clear vac. C 569, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$83,000 CLEAR WEST SIDE improved for good business block; will assume. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 14-ACRE GARDEN AND poultry farm, close to town, Indiana; 90 miles Chicago. Address X 761, Tribune office.

$6,000 EQUITY 13-ROOM BRICK RESID., HUron, near Rush, for clear vac. or flat equity. Address C 574, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—RICH L.A. PRAIRIE LANDS, from 5,000 to 40,000 acres, for Chicago property. Address C V 843, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE ACRES WORTH $100,000 near city for business block outside. Address X 908, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN—

We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service, reasonable; 30 years' experience. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

EASTERN INSURANCE MONEY, 5 PER CENT; exclusive agents. You can repay loan, $100 or more, at option, or sell to pass on security.

NICHOLS & BRIGGS, 151 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND UPWARDS, AT low rate of interest.

M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. AGGELMINSKI & YOUNGQUIST, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La SALLE-ST.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Adams-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 160 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT CURRENT RATES; 1874 mortgages bought and sold; fair treatment guaranteed. C. G. ELSER, 115 Dearborn-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate at current rates; 21 years in this town. 159 Dearborn.

$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, $10,000. and other sums to loan on real estate; buildings loans made. B. R. De Young & Co., 97 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LOTS, LOTS AND improved property; any amount.

E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

LOANS OF $1,000 AND UP AT CURRENT rates on Chicago real estate.

KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 80 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fee, or charges for papers.

NO DELAY. FUND in hand in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.

Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.

Every payment reduces the amount of principal and interest.

The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.

ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in amounts of $2,000 and over at 5½ per cent interest; no commission, attorney fee, charge for drawing papers, etc. Borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Amounts under $2,000 at lowest current rates.

HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,

88 La Salle-st., main floor, opposite City Hall.

SPECIAL FUND OF $12,000 TO LOAN AT 4½%; NO COMMISSION; borrower to pay for revenue stamps and title guarantee policy; security must be choice vacant or improved, worth four times amount loaned; larger loans made at usual rates.

HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY—

On choice real estate.

with privilege of prepayment.

Prompt inspection.

J. E. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st. [main floor].

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY.

BUILDING LOANS.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

on improved city property from 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to amount of security.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. CHOICE MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at 5, and 5½ per cent; no attorneys' fees; privilege given of paying part or all of principal any time. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LOANS OF $5,000

or more on best RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS SECURITY. EDWARD C. WALLER JR., 705 The Rookery, La Salle and Adams-sts.

MONEY LOANED WIT

FIND WOE AT THE ALTAR

YALE PROFESSOR SAYS THAT MANY IDEALS ARE SHATTERED.

William Graham Sumner Declares in a Lecture to the Seniors That Ninety Per Cent of All Marriages Prove to Be Unhappy—Men Wed Too Often Because They Think It Is Time to Do So — Religious and Civil Ceremonies—Ancient Customs Reviewed.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—"Ninety per cent of all marriages prove unhappy," announced Professor William Graham Sumner, head of the Yale department of social science, to the senior class today.

Professor Sumner was delivering a lecture on "The Family, Population, and Marriage," when he made a sweeping statement that "love and romance die out with the sound of the wedding bells. The novelist takes the hero and heroine to the altar and leaves them to fight it out."

"In the strictest sense marriage is an ideal thing that has never been realized. Vicissitudes act on the couple and change them, and not more than 10 per cent realize their ideal. That is to say that not more than 10 per cent of married people at the end of their lives, looking back, can honestly say that they have realized all of the happiness and all of the ideals they started out in the married life with.

"People today connect marriage and religion, the women especially feeling a desire for religious sanction. Hence, they think that the marriage ceremony is marriage. From societology we hold that the ceremony is not marriage, the marriage ceremony being an afterthought. It was not adopted until the sixteenth century.

"In New England the Puritans had no religious ceremony. That fact was due to their hostility to the English Established Church, hence they insisted that the marriage ceremony should be performed by a magistrate and be a civil cermony. Gradually by virtue of the fact that the minister offered prayer it came to be a religious ceremony.

"But all the ceremonies were symbolical of the true fact of marriage. In the Roman Catholic Church the Council of Trent established the marriage ceremony as a religious ceremony.

"What does the Christian form of marriage consist of? Simply of the promise or vow of the two people that they will live in an exclusive relation to each other. Thus it is primarily a vow or promise. The civil law steps in and says that if they have made the vow or promise they are married to each other. But the essence of the relation is the promise, that is, the promise of exclusiveness. And the man and the woman stand in an equal relation. The religious ceremony has nothing to do with it. The Mormons do not promise exclusive relations. Thus the highest ideal of marriage dates from the Council of Trent."

Professor Sumner, in commenting upon this view of the marriage relation, said that he had noticed that novels generally end with the ceremony at the altar and do not carry the young couple forward into the married state.

"The poetry of the marriage ideal ends with the ceremony too often," he said. "Most young men marry because they think it is right and that it is time for them to do so. They fail to find their ideal many times. And most often they fail to realize their ideal in the married life. Furthermore, the marriage ceremony nowadays is often too much a matter of show.

"Marriage was based on the struggle for existence. It was a coöperation between man and woman to make a living on the plan that working together in coöperation against a common antagonist they could do better than each of them working separately against the same antagonist.

"The marriage relation has been subjected to idealisation. It was at first gross, but has become idealized, and has entered the great field of poetry and romance."

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Judge and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard Give a Musical—Members of Colonial Club Are Guests.

Society events for today:

Mrs. Upton S. Mcclellan, 321 Huron street, a breakfast for Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson, 31 Banks street, a reception for Mrs. Hammond from 3 till 6.

Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill, 2637 Prairie avenue, a musical.

Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, 317 Erie street, a musical.

Mrs. E. I. Wheeler, 400 Dearborn avenue, and Miss Adsit, a luncheon.

Mrs. Katherine Ott, 501 Washington boulevard, reception from 3 till 6.

Mrs. Edward S. Shepherd, 302 West Adams street, reception from 3 till 6.

Miss Waite, 1310 Woman's Temple, informal reception.

Judge and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, 4445 Grand boulevard, gave a musical last evening. The guests were the members of the Colonial club, and Miss Judd and Mr. Carl Christ gave the program. At the tea table were: Mrs. Frederick W. Lee, Mrs. T. B. Wiggins, Miss Herrick, and Miss Iles.

Mrs. W. B. E. Shufeldt, 2244 Calumet avenue, gave a cotilion last evening for Miss Elvva Egan. Twenty-four young people were present. Mr. Harry Street led the cotillion.

Mrs. F. C. Austin, 49 Bellevue place, will give a small dinner on Wednesday evening, the guests forming a party at the Wagnerian concert later.

Mrs. Heaton Owsley, 408 Erie street, will give a dinner on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21.

Mrs. L. O. Goddard, 2719 Prairie avenue, will give a dinner on Monday evening for Miss Ward of Rochester, N. Y.

LIBRARY CLERKS NEED MONEY.

Their Last Pay Received in December and How to Live Becomes a Problem to Many.

The employés of the Chicago Public Library are experiencing all the pangs of being embarrassed financially. Of the entire 288 employés not one could be found yesterday who would admit having more than a dime. The last pay day was in the early part of December. There is no immediate relief in sight. The question of how to live is becoming a serious problem to many.

"Honestly, I haven't a 'sou' in my pocket," said one young woman. "I can't tell what will become of us. I live in Evanston and had just enough to buy a commutation ticket the first of the month. When that is gone I suppose I will have to stay wherever I happen to be. It is a game of chance, and I am waiting to see whether it will be Evanston or Chicago."

"It's bad to be 'hard up,'" said one of the young men. "I had a sweet little girl about Christmas time, and now she has 'thrown me over' because I didn't have even carfare to take her to church. I am afraid she is engaged to another fellow now." And he despondently turned to his work, for which he has not been paid for three months.

CELEBRATES ITS ANNIVERSARY.

Indianapolis Woman's Organization, Founded 25 Years Ago, Listens to Experiances of Charter Members.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Woman's club of Indianapolis celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary this afternoon in the Propylæum, a handsome stone structure built and owned by a stock company of women.

Of the twelve founders, two have died, Mrs. Belle Thorpe Manlove now lives in Chicago, and Mrs. Eliza F. Clarke in Washington. Mrs. May Wright Sewall is now in Washington attending the national suffrage meeting. With the exception noted all the founders were present today. The club's guests included the Presidents of the sixteen oldest literary clubs of the city. Badges of purple, the club colors, with silver monograms, were given the guests. Reminiscences were given by the founders and the minutes of the first meeting were read.

Mrs. Martha N. McKay, one of the founders, talked on "The Intellectual Life," Mrs. H. Kate Martin on "Contrasts in Club Work," Miss Elizabeth Nicholson on "Our Friends," while Mrs. Sewall's paper, read by another, was on "Our Club Timidities."

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

"The Prince and the Cook" is the theme of a rather amusing story in which the ruler of Bulgaria and his former chef play the leading parts. About eighteen months ago the Prince engaged at Vienna the services of a chef named Vanicsec for a term of two years on the following basis: The cook was to receive no wages, but a sum of 10 francs a day for providing déjeuner and dinner for the Prince, his family, and the members of his court and household. In addition he was to receive 10 francs (which is a little more than $2) a day for each invited guest who happened to take déjeuner or dinner under the Prince's roof. As a guarantee of his observance of the terms of the contract the chef was compelled to deposit with the Prince's treasurer a sum of $10,000.

Before the cook had been long at Sofia he found that ruin stared him in the face. The demands and requirements of the Prince, in a culinary sense, were such that the déjeuner alone which his Highness required the cook to supply cost more than 10 francs a head, so that the price of the dinner virtually came out of the chef's own pocket. When the chef asked for an increase he was told that he would have to stick to the terms of his contract, and when he struck work and declined to continue any longer the Prince coolly confiscated the $10,000 which the chef had been called upon to deposit as a guarantee.

The chef thereupon instituted a suit against the Prince, demanding the return of his $10,000 and the payment of an additional sum of $3,000, which he showed by vouchers that he had spent out of his own resources over and above what he had received from the Prince, in order to meet the latter's requirements. The courts gave a decision in favor of the Prince.

But the cook has got even at last, for he has opened at Buda-Pesth a great restaurant in the ultra-fashionable Andrassy street, the place bearing the title of "Prince of Bulgaria," and adorned with the latter's arms, while the worthy host, by way of attracting customers, is never tired of relating piquant stories of an intimate character concerning the Prince of Bulgaria and his court, calculated to show both the one and the other in a ridiculous and contemptible light, the consensus of opinion at Pesth being that the Prince would have been wiser to pay his cook.

King Leopold, who is already so lame as to find walking almost an impossibility, is now in serious danger of becoming blind. He has been confined for two or three weeks past to a darkened room in his palace at Laeken. All court festivities at Brussels have been countermanded, while Professor Fagenstecher, the celebrated oculist of Wiesbaden, who is in charge of his case, is asserted to apprehend with fear that the King is threatened with a total loss of his sight.

This would be the climax of the extraordinary series of misfortunes which have overtaken this monarch since he ascended the throne. Indeed, fate seems to have pursued King Leopold quite as relentlessly as Emperor Francis Joseph. He lost his only son in so sudden and so mysterious a manner that to this day a number of people are convinced that the lad was poisoned. Leopold's favorite nephew and heir, whom he had grown to look upon as a son in the place of the boy whom he had lost, succumbed to violence while engaged in a questionable intrigue, the mansion in which the tragedy occurred, at Brussels, being pointed out to all visitors to the Belgium capital. Leopold's only sister, ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico, is under restraint as a lunatic; his brother-in-law was shot down by a file of soldiers in Mexico as an adventurer, while his eldest daughter, Princess Louise of Belgium, after running away from her husband and becoming involved in charges of forgery and fraud, is now confined as insane in a sanitarium near Dresden. King Leopold's second daughter, Stephanie, has now married a mere Hungarian nobleman, in defiance of his wishes, and he is reported to have cast her off in consequence, her first husband—that is to say, his son-in-law—having been Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who perished in so shocking a fashion at Meyerling. A few years ago King Leopold witnessed the destruction of the greater portion of his favorite palace, Laeken, and of most of his family treasures by fire, his youngest daughter, Clementia, almost losing her life in the flames, which killed her old governess and lifelong companion.

So convinced is this Princess Clementine, in fact, that a heavy curse rests upon her family that she would long ere this have fulfilled her oft-expressed intention of taking the vows of a nun in the hope of averting any further misfortune to those dear to her were it not for the fact that she realizes she constitutes the only bond of union between her faher and mother, who have long since separated, and who may be said to communicate with one another only through her.

King Leopold does not live on terms of cordiality with the members of the Belgian nobility. The latter comprise some of the oldest and grandest families of Europe, who cannot forget that 100 years ago the house of Coburg, to which King Leopold belongs, was of lower rank and of inferior importance to many of their own. Thus, when, on the occasion of the festivities in connection with the wedding of Princess Ludmille Arenberg to the eldest son of the Duke of Croy, the King wrote an autograph note to the bride's mother, the Dowager Duchess of Arenberg, asking for an invitation for Baron and Baroness Lambert, the Baroness being the daughter of Baron Alphonse Rothschild at Paris, and her husband the Brussels representative of the great banking house in question, the Duchess sent back to his Majesty a curt and rather sarcastic note intimating that, while there might be reasons of a political or personal nature which might induce him to open the doors of his palace to the Lamberts, the time, in her opinion, had not come for the children of the house of Israel to be received on a social footing under the Arenberg rooftree.

"In three centuries from now," she added, "my descendants may, perhaps, consent to make such a concession, but I shall certainly never do so."

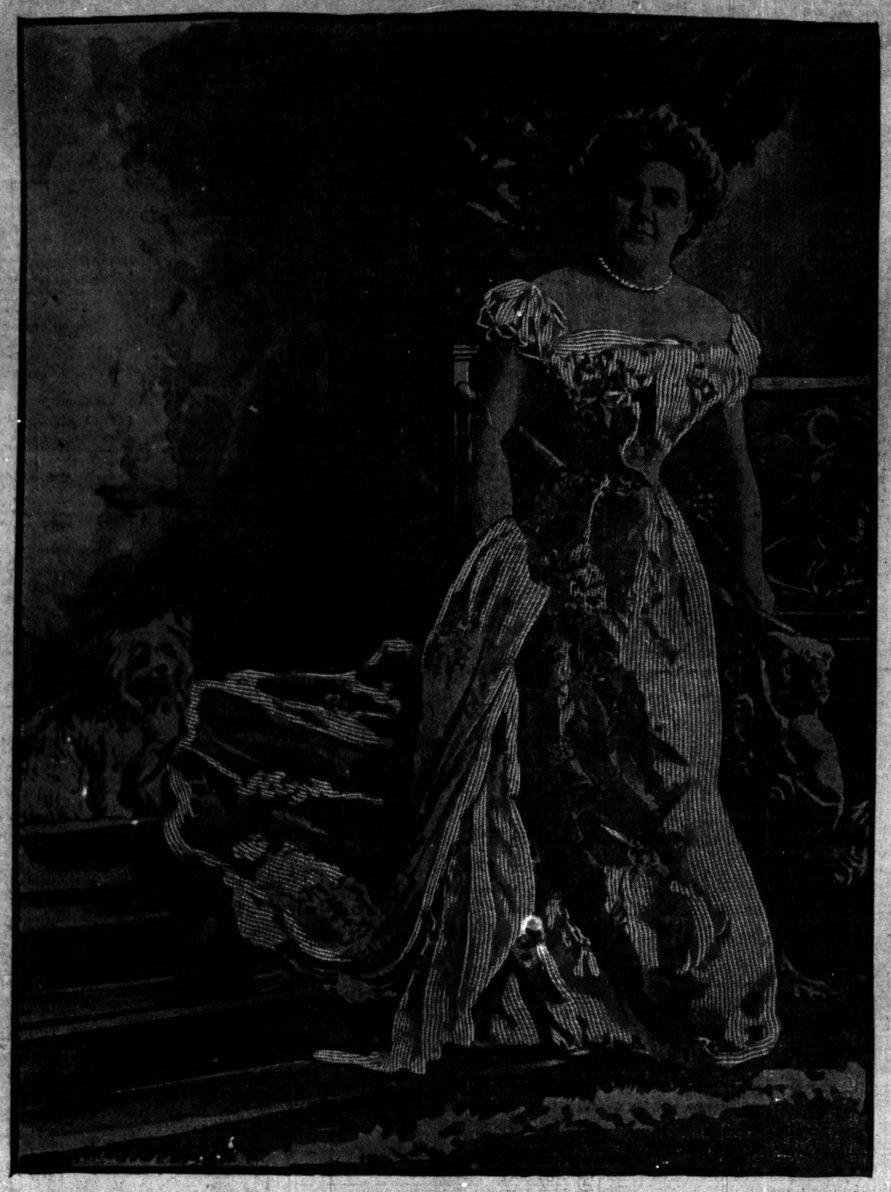
It was shortly after this, and in order to atone for the refusal of the old Duchess to receive them, that King Leopold conferred the title of Baron upon the Lamberts.

This is only one of the many sharp encounters of an analogous character which have taken place between the King and the Belgian nobles, and so strained have the relations become that some of the grandest of them are transferring their headquarters from Brussels to the capitals of other countries, in which they rank as peers of the realm. Thus, the Duke of Arenberg, a son of the old Duchess above mentioned, is now in the act of transferring his entire belongings, including his priceless art treasures, from the famous Arenberg palace at Brussels, which has been the home of his family since the year 1548, to Berlin, where he proposes to make his permanent residence henceforth. The palace itself has been sold to the City of Brussels, which proposes to use it henceforth as a sort of palace of science—that is to say, as a species of scientific and historical museum.

Among the most famous treasures which the Duke is removing from Brussels to Berlin is the world-renowned head of Laocoön, found hundreds of years ago under a bridge at Florence, and universally regarded as the most perfect specimen of ancient Greek art in existence, and of such value that it is never shown except behind steel bars.

In Belgium the nobles enjoy no legal privileges or immunities, whereas, as the head of a mediatised house, the Duke will, in Germany, possess innumerable prerogatives. It is regarded as probable that the Duke's action in thus transferring his allegiance from King Leopold to Emperor William will have some influence in inducing the latter to act with clemency towards the Duke's younger brother, Prince Prosper Arenberg, who is now under arrest for the killing of a native official in German West Africa, the Emperor having quashed the sentence to three years' imprisonment recently passed upon the Prince by a German court-martial, on the ground that it did not meet with the requirements of the case. The Duke, who is entitled to a seat in the Prussian House of Lords, is descended from the Robert de la Marck so familiar to the readers of Sir Walter Scott, and among the ancestors of the Duke is the famous lowland patriot, Count Egmont, who occupied the Arenberg palace at Brussels, and was decapitated beneath its windows.

MRS. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS AND HER ACCOMPLISHED RUSSIAN TERRIER.



Dogs, as a rule, are not given to literary pursuits other than to make themselves understood by their own kind and to comprehend a call to dinner, but Mrs. Cushman Davis, wife of the Senator from Minnesota, has a dog that knows four languages. When spoken to in any one of these tongues he cannot reply in like manner, but he can demonstrate by his action that he knows what is said to him. Bebee has been in Mrs. Davis' possession four years. He is a Russian terrier of a lengthy pedigree, and was brought to this country by Minister Kotzebus and given to a young woman. By some unfortunate occurrence he was landed in the pound, from which place he was rescued by his present owner. Since those unhappy days he has never had a moment of trouble. He goes with his mistress for long drives and walks, and if a day is cold and he thinks he is not going to get his wonted exercise he goes to a fur-lined cape which Mrs. Davis often wears on these occasions and stands with his front paws on it and begs piteously. Bebee has made frequent trips to St. Paul, Chicago, and other Western points, and accompanied Mrs. Davis on her Alaskan trip. Later he went with the Peace Commissioners to Paris and mingled in the society of diplomats and royalty. His toilet is in charge of Mrs. Davis' maid, and he has frequent perfumed baths, undergoes the treatment of brush and comb, and wears gold pins in his pink ribbons on full-dress occasions.

BOOTH CHAPTER PLANS DINNER

Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi Will Give Its Second Annual Banquet This Evening.

The second annual banquet of Booth chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi will be given at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening at 7 o'clock.

Stewart Patterson will act as toastmaster. Those who will respond to toasts are:

Judge Joseph E. Gary—"The Lawyer as a Gentleman."
Judge Marcus Kavanagh—"The Law's Delays."
Frank O. Lowden—"Absque Hoc."
E. A. Harriman—"The Faculty."
Judge Richard S. Tuthill—"The Juveniles."
George Mills Rogers—"The Fraternity."
William Otis—"Booth Chapter."

VASSAR HAS AN ICE CARNIVAL.

Lake Is Lighted with Bonfires and Lanterns and Skaters All Wear Fancy Costumes.

The Vassar College ice carnival, given by the girl students on the small lake on the college grounds, this year far surpassed its predecessors. The ice was lighted by many bonfires and strings of Japanese lanterns suspended from the willow and pine trees that inclose the lake.

Only skaters in costume were allowed on the ice, and the scene was novel and brilliant. A band on the shore played waltz and two-step tunes until 10 o'clock, the carnival opening with a march down the lake, the skaters pausing to salute the American flag. After the carnival there were rarebit and "fudge" parties in the students' rooms.

The cost of the carnival was met out of the "fun fund," which pays also for an outing trip in October, a banquet at Thanksgiving, and a sleigh ride and candy pull for the young women who remain at the college during the Christmas holidays.

Epworth Leaguers in Session.

Sparta, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—At this morning's session of the Wisconsin State Epworth league the President's annual address and reports of other officers were delivered. F. W. Straw of Eau Claire spoke on the question: "Why Has Methodism in Wisconsin Lost Members in the Last Two Years." This afternoon Grand Chief Templar W. H. Clark spoke on temperance work and W. D. Cox of Menominee on the liquor traffic in Wisconsin. John G. Wooley of Chicago spoke on "Christian Government" at the night session.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Chicago Orchestra Concert.

This week's concert by the Chicago Orchestra is devoted to a request program consisting of a number of selections which have attained an extraordinary degree of popularity. This interesting program, which was given its public rehearsal at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

Overture—"Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Concerto for 'cello, A minor ..... Goltermann
Allegro Moderato. Castillona. Allegro Moderato. Allegro Moderato. opus 58.
Symphony, after Byron's Manfred, opus 58 ..... Tschaikowsky
..... In four tableaux.
Manfred is wandering about in the Alps.
The witch of the Alps appears.
Pastorale.
The underground palace of Arimanes.

March Funebre ..... Chopin-Thomas
Invitation to the Dance ..... Weber-Weingartner
Symphonic Poem—"Les Preludes" ..... Liszt

The orchestral selections are all so familiar as to call for little or no comment at this time. They are all beautiful works, and being among the best numbers in the orchestra's répertoire serve, in the aggregate, as an admirable indication of the existing high condition of musical taste in this city. The Goldmark overture, the Tschaikowsky symphony, and the Weber-Weingartner "Invitation to the Dance" have all been given before this season, and their quick repetition, especially in the case of the "Manfred" symphony, shows their rank in the estimation of local music lovers. The Chopin-Thomas Funeral March and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," were given last at the fourteenth and nineteenth concerts, respectively, of last season — both "request" programs, like that of the current week—a circumstance from which the popularity of these compositions may be likewise inferred. In the case of Mr. Thomas' arrangement of the Chopin Funeral March, however, an innovation was observed in the new ending which has been added to this piece since it was last heard here. This constitutes a short coda, in which the principal theme of the march is carried to a more final expression than in the original version, thus rounding out the movement and bringing it to a less abrupt and more satisfactory conclusion.

The sole novelty on this week's program is Goltermann's first 'cello concerto, in A minor, which was admirably played yesterday afternoon by Mr. Walter Unger, one of the members of the orchestra. Mr. Unger's performance was characterized throughout by remarkable technical accuracy and an exceptional beauty of tone. The intermediary section of the concerto—the Cantilena—was given with unusual finish, and at its conclusion the player was obliged to bow his acknowledgements to the audience twice before he was permitted to proceed. For an encore Mr. Unger played a Romanza, with orchestral accompaniment, by a local musician, Mr. P. Darlington De Coster. This selection, which is dedicated to Mr. Unger, made an excellent impression, much of which was due to the musicianly and sympathetic interpretation it received at the hands of the soloist.

The foregoing program will be repeated this evening at 8:15, as usual, at the Auditorium.

Petschnikoff Recital.

M. Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, who made his local début recently in conjunction with the Chicago Orchestra, will give a recital this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Central Music Hall. He will be assisted by Mme. Petschnikoff and M. Aime Lachaume in the presentation of the following program:

Fantasie Appassionata ..... Vieuxtemps
M. Alexandre Petschnikoff.
Chaconne ..... J. S. Bach
M. Alexandre Petschnikoff.
Allegro de Concert ..... E. Guiraud
M. Aime Lachaume.
Concerto for two violins ..... J. S. Bach
M. and Mme. Petschnikoff.
a. Chant Sans Paroles ..... Tschaikowsky
b. Gavotte ..... A. Lachaume
M. Aime Lachaume.
a. Melodie ..... Tschaikowsky
b. Zigeunerweisen ..... Sarasate
M. Alexandre Petschnikoff.

JUNIOR PROM AT MADISON.

University of Wisconsin Social Event Is Unusually Brilliant, Many Out of Town Guests Being Present.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Three hundred couples danced at the annual junior prom in the gymnasium tonight. Large parties came here from neighboring cities, and Milwaukee and Chicago were represented.

The decorations of the gymnasium were effective, the draping of white bunting being from the ceiling down the sides, giving a tent effect. The covering of the girders and the box ornamentation were in cardinal. Above the screened archways at the front, behind which stood the Reception committee, were the word "Wisconsin" in cardinal electric lights and the figures "1901" in blue.

The music for the opening two-step was written especially for the occasion. Another was written for the girls of the junior prom.

It was originally planned to give a dark dance or two, but a protest rose against the scheme and another feature was substituted, the red dance, of which there were a half-dozen. Two rows of red lights surrounded the hall, and for these numbers the white lights were shut off and the red turned on. Supper was served in the gunroom of the armory, which was handsome in cardinal bunting. The balcony was thronged with spectators to witness the brilliant scene. Among those present were the majority of the university faculty and State officers, with their wives.

A brilliant round of house parties, receptions, dawn teas, etc., preceded and will follow the function, in honor of the visitors from out of town. A considerable number of the men's fraternity houses are given up to the young women guests, and the festivities will continue over Sunday.

The patronesses of the occasion were: Mesdames Charles K. Adams, Breese J. Stevens, Lucius Fairchild, W. W. Daniels, D. B. Frankenburger, H. B. Hobbins, and C. G. Riley of Madison, G. H. Noyes and John Johnston of Milwaukee, and John Winans of Janesville.

LIFE OF ROYAL PRINCESS.

KINLOCHE COOKE'S BIOGRAPHY OF THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

Excellent Insight Into the Character of One of the Most Popular Women in Great Britain—Her First Meeting with Queen Victoria—Proposal of Marriage in Kew Gardens Is Accepted—Always Interested in Philanthropic Work.

Kinloche Cooke has written a biography of Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, in which the many sides of her character are well brought out. Tracing her life through her childhood days the author mentions all the qualities which, when developed later, made her so beloved by those with whom she came in contact. The death of the Prince Consort was a great shock to Princess Mary. To the Princess, her cousin "Albert" was always an esteemed friend, and when the sudden blow of his death fell in 1861 she hastened at once to Windsor. She thus describes the first sad day:

At 8:30 I received the terrible tidings communicated by a telegram . . . that poor, dear Albert had breathed his last shortly before it o'clock on the preceding night. The poor, unhappy Queen! How will she ever bear it? And those poor children, to whom he was everything! God help them! . . . Little did we dream last night, with all our fears, of the terrible scene that was just then passing at Windsor! and that he, who had been the ruling head, the life of that family and home, the stay and support of his household, and the idol of our poor, beloved Queen, had gone to his long rest. . . . Left for Windsor, . . . where we arrived just before 3 o'clock. We walked up the hundred steps to the castle, which, with all its blinds drawn down, looked dreary and dismal, indeed. . . . We came upon poor Alice, Helena, Louise, and Arthur, who all broke down at sight of me, though they strove to regain composure, and to remain as calm as possible for their widowed mother's sake. Alice hurried me to the poor Queen's door, in the hope she would see me, but came out again with the message, "She had not the heart to see me that day." . . . Wales . . . took me later to the poor, dear Albert. He lay on a small bed in the blue room (a wreath of white flowers at the head), and single ones laid on his breast, and scattered on the white coverlid). With a bursting heart I gazed on those handsome features, more beautiful far than in life, on which death had set as soft a seal that it seemed almost as if he were sleeping, and looked my tearful last on them! The eyelids were scarcely closed, and there was a smile on the lips, which, I like to think, told (as I fondly believe and prayed it might) of happiness beyond the grave.

First Meeting with Victoria.

Later the Princess describes, in touching words, her first meeting with the bereaved Queen:

I saw the poor Queen on the Monday following the terrible event, and I cannot describe to you the misery of that meeting. I felt myself in the presence of a sorrow too sacred for words, and which the deepest, tenderest sympathy could in nowise alleviate. Her voice in its touching plaintiveness wrung my heart, and her voice and manner quite overcame me. I saw that her life had passed away with his, and that henceforth she would drag on a weary existance alone. . . . Helena wrote me word yesterday that she sleeps well now, which is a great blessing, as also that she takes exercise; but I hear that she is grown thin and pale. Poor thing! She says that her life henceforth will be one of labor; that she will toil on, for her happiness in this life is all gone. I have had a heartrending letter of eight pages from her.

There was no lack of suitors for handsome Princess Mary's hand, yet she elected to remain single for years, while around her her girl friends constantly defected into the ranks of the married. In 1865, however, she met Prince Teck, the only son of Prince Alexander of Würtemberg, an attractive and handsome young officer. He "came, saw, and conquered."

"The wooing was but a short affair," writes Princess Mary. "Francis only arrived in England on the 6th of March, and we met for the first time on the 7th at St. James'. One short acquaintance settled the question, and on the 6th of April he proposed in Kew Gardens, and was accepted."

The couple had many tastes in common, especially that of music. Princess Mary was thoroughly in love with her future husband.

"I long to tell you how happy I am," Princess Mary writes to a friend of her early girlhood, "and with what confiding hope I can (D. V.) look forward to a future of bright promise, as he is not only all I could wish, but all that mamma's heart could possibly desire for her child."

Kew Gardens, long endeared by association to the Princess—her early Eden—now became doubly dear to her for her children's sake. Always, as sister, daughter, mother, had Princess Mary loved Kew, the spacious lawns and gardens in which the happiest of her childish years was so bound up, then most of her life had been spent, and where Prince Teck had proposed to her.

"How Kew is quite well?" she inquires quaintly in a childish letter written from her elder sister's home at Strelitz—a letter that yearns after "dear old England."

Hers Not a Life of Ease.

If there is any misguided person who yet imagines that royalty is not a hard-working profession let him or her read this "Life of Princess Mary." It is, especially in the later years, largely made up of bazaar, charitable work, correspondence, guild, dressing, pageant—apart from the charitable work, a weary treadmill that must surely be often as wearisome as Mr. Casaubon's "eating of thistles" to the poor Princess who has to go through with it all. Yet the Princess Mary, with all her superadded duties, was not one of those who shirked her engagements or was unpunctual to them. And, more than all, she never seemed to think anything a trial or a trouble.

The Duchess, who had always been interested in philanthropic work, naturally found that claims and obligations grew and increased upon her, thus more and more necessitating continued application and organization. Numerous were the institutions and deserving objects to which the Duchess, with her daughter's assistance, gave a helping hand. For whatever she did, she did with all her heart. Many will bear witness that she grudged no trouble, and that her charities "were not of those that cost her nothing." To her the poet's lines appear specially appropriate:

Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare.

Her thoughtful and kindly actions were innumerable. For instance:

Hearing that Mario, the once famous singer, was in poor circumstances, she lost no time in using her influence to obtain some provision for his declining years. She had known Mario when, as Marchese di Candia, he was a familiar figure in London society, and after he had adopted the operatic stage as a profession still kept up the acquaintance.

Kind to Her Servants.

Her servants, who remained with her for long years, were always tenderly considered and indulged. Thus when "Butts," the rheumatic "dresser," became too feeble for her work, Princess Mary would still have the old woman in her room to prevent her feelings being hurt, and would even plan things herself to avoid any necessity for the other stooping. She felt deeply the parting from a faithful servant: "Just as I was going up-stairs," she enters in her diary in 1873, "Taylor met me in the passage to take his farewell bow as footman, which quite upset me." Many anonymous acts of kindness are also traced to her.

One day Princess Mary saw some workmen felling trees near White Lodge, and, with her usual kindness, went up to them and asked what they were going to have for dinner. "Only bacon, ma'am," they replied. "What else?" she asked. "Bread and cheese," answered the men. "Would a good fire near by, her Royal Highness suggested. "Would it not be nice to have some potatoes?" "It would, indeed, ma'am," the workmen exclaimed, "but we ain't got none." Then, as on pursuing her walk, the Princess went home, she ordered some potatoes to be taken out; but it was not till the men saw the royal footmen bearing them were aware who their benefactress was.

In her sad last illness, she, who had ever had such sympathy and feeling for others, was brave and unflinching. Even on the deathbed she thought of those around her, and forgot her own pain. Her last years had been made specially happy by the happy marriage of her dearly-loved daughter, and by her little grandchildren. "I have come to look upon him as almost my own," she wrote proudly of little Prince Edward of York. The Duchess' practical and organizing powers produced large results, and her many lives after her, in needlework guilds, in soldiers' homes, reconstituted silk industries, remain as hallowed charities.

Conscientious.

"What made you make that long argument before Congress?" asked the friend.

"Why," answered the man who failed to qualify, "I felt it my duty to do so. He invited me to dress a Congressional calamity all the time I was in Washington, I felt that I ought to give him a little a speech or two for its money."—Washington Star.

Short Story of the Day

THE SEA'S RESTITUTION

THE third day out from Havre a fog came up and made the world opaque. For two days it did not lift nor thin, and it was difficult to believe, in spite of the log, that the ship was making any headway at all. It seemed almost as if the world had ceased to be, or as if it existed but in a state of flux, and as if we, enchanted ones, accursed with an immunity from the common destruction, were left to contemplate the nothingness.

Then, to add to our sense of doom, a young baby was said to have died on shipboard. At first every one took it for granted that its mother must have been a steerage or, at the least, a second cabin passenger. It seemed unlikely that death would be so impertinent as to enter the first cabin. But it was learned that the destroyer had been even more insolent than that—it had taken a child much favored of fortune, the heir to great wealth.

I went to visit Mrs. Morell, the child's mother. She was tall and white, with wide eyes, which must have been beautiful when she was happy. Now a sort of blankness, like that of the air and the sea, had come into them.

I could not see her soul for her sorrow. She offered no confidence; indeed, my sympathy could not reach to her dulled sense. Her grief was between us, impenetrable as the fog through which the ship crept cautiously.

"The Captain asked me if I would be willing to have my baby buried at sea," she said to me, in a voice which reminded me of a mournful bell, "and I told him I had no objection whatever."

"No?" I ejaculated in amazed surprise.

"Nothing is more peaceful than the deeps of the sea," she responded, and it being night, she asked me to walk upon the deck with her under cover of the darkness.

More in sympathy than from curiosity I inquired:

"Your husband is awaiting you in America?"

"Yes," she replied, her voice strangely colorless. "He will be at the wharf. He will expect to see the baby in my arms. He has never seen the baby, you know. I have been with my mother, who lives in Paris, and the day that baby was three months old I started for home."

We paused by the bulwark, and she looked down into the shadowy trough of the wave. "It will make a soft cradle," she said. Her courage wrung my heart.

"Where do you find the strength to endure such a grief?" I cried.

"Indeed," she responded, with the mournful shadow of a smile, "that I cannot tell. It does not seem as if it were really I who has met with this great misfortune. If it were I whose plans have been so altered and whose hopes have been so dashed, surely I would not be tearless like this. It is Adele, my nurse, who weeps."

The next morning the Captain read the burial service with solemn accent, and into the colorless sea, through the white vacancy of the fog, the little one was lowered reverently. I stood beside the mother, and I would have sustained her with my arm but that she gently repulsed me. She swayed a little from side to side, but there were no tears on the face that looked out of the quaint pointed hood of her sea cloak. She stared ahead of her at the stupid fog—she looked, baffled, into obscurity.

Suddenly, an hour after the funeral, the mist lifted. It rolled up as a curtain rolls up, and it was a saffron color, gleaming and splendid. When it had lifted a sparkling sea was revealed and a cloudless sky. The world became radiant. It seemed to exult in its beauty. Mrs. Morell cast a look of reproach at this vaunting of nature's youth and joy, and went to her cabin.

Through the day messages were sent her and delicate evidences of sympathy, but her maid alone returned thanks. The next morning found her still in seclusion. More than one of us thought of invading that sacred solitude, but at the last forebore.

It was the afternoon of that day that the man on the bridge espied an object upon the horizon at the south. It was a black speck, visible in a short time to all of us.

"It's a ship's long boat," was the verdict at last. "It is manned and flying a flag of distress."

The course of our ship was changed. We went racing through the green water, rejoicing in the zest of the hour—in the action, the event.

Presently we were standing off cautiously from a long boat manned with haggard men.

"Who are you?" shouted the Captain, as the companion ladder was being lowered.

"All that is left of the crew and the passengers of the Niña Celeste, sir."

"How lost?"

"By fire, sir, two nights ago. The first boat lowered capsized. The women—there were two—were lowered into it. But the men were frightened, the flames made such headway, so they jumped. We are all who remain. Three of us were picked up from the overturned boat. But the others were dragged down in the swirl of the boat—it got to going round and round."

"Was the Niña Celeste a freighter?"

"A freighter, sir, bound from Bermuda to New York, carrying a cargo of lilies and hemp. It was out of its course owing to a fog."

The boat's load came on board—fifteen pale men—and one of them carried something in his arms.

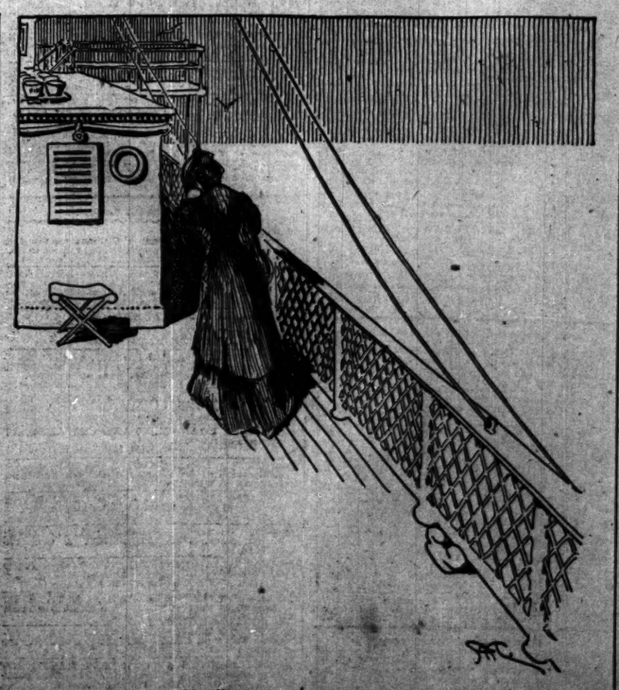
"What do you carry?" asked the Captain. "Is it a child?"

"Yes, sir. It is the babe of one of the women who was lost. I was just about to hand it down to her——"

There was a sharp cry from among the crowd of passengers. Mrs. Morell was coming forward, her arms outstretched. She was entirely unconscious of the crowd, apparently. Some one whispered to the man who held the babe:

"Her little one was buried yesterday at sea."

The man shuffled his burden awkwardly in his arms and took his hat from his head. Mrs. Morell reached him and her hands seem to hover above the coverings of the child's face as an avid bee hovers above a flower.

"It is alive!" she half-whispered, after she had bent above it all trembling. "It is breathing!" It seemed as if she thought that fact a sort of miracle.

She lifted the babe eagerly from the man's arms, and straining it close to her walked with rapid, uncertain steps toward her cabin, and as she went she, who had hitherto shed no tear, sobbed aloud.